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# THE *Country* GUIDE

JUNE, 1949



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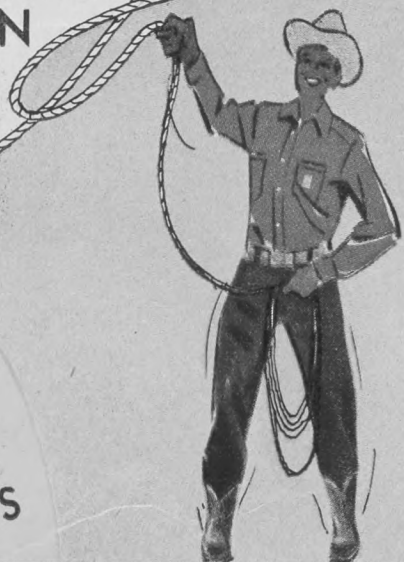




**DICK COSGRAVE**  
ROSEBUD, ALBERTA

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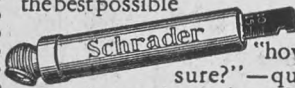
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## THE *Country* GUIDE

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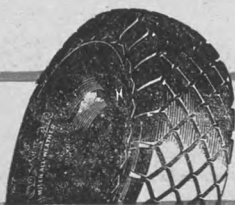
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# Under The Peace Tower

**I**F you want to get to the Press Gallery after 4:45 p.m., you walk up two flights of steps. That probably doesn't interest you, particularly if you have followed a dusty harrow for 20 years of your life. But I want to use this story of an elevator that doesn't run to show you what can happen in the civil service.

Many years ago, a writer who had come to work early complained to the Public Works that he had to climb two flights of stairs to get to the Press Gallery. He urged that the elevator start sooner, quit sooner. Such was the persuasiveness of the man, and such was the stupidity of the Department of Public Works, that he actually put over the deal. The man who fast-talked the D. of P.W. into this has long since gone, but the order lingers on. The result is that the elevator which serves the back end of the Commons, and also the Press Gallery, stops at 4:45 p.m. Dozens of members of the Gallery come to the Press Gallery after that, and have to climb either one or two flights of stairs.

Here I made my first mistake. Thinking to rectify this little oversight, I spoke to Hon. Alphonse Fournier, Minister of Public Works, and also his secretary, Robert Fortier. I assumed that in a trice the elevator would be working. I reckoned without the civil service mind. I was away for a while, and when I got back, I enquired. I learned to my surprise that the thing had been all "settled." To my astonishment, Mr. Fortier reported that everybody was satisfied with the service they had.

I did a fast check, and found out that a man purporting to represent W. L. Smith, Public Works functionary, who has the say in such matters, had gone to two members of the Gallery executive. They were asked to sign something, the effect of which was that they had no complaints to make. Since they had no complaints, naturally they signed the paper.

Bureaucracy was triumphant because now they had it on paper, in black and white, that the elevator service was O.K.

I let things ride. I waited till that executive was out, and the new one elected. Then one night, during the session, I got in touch with Boss Smith, and asked him about the elevators.

**N**OW begins the supreme run-around. Sergeant-at-Arms W. J. Franklin and Boss-of-the-Elevators Smith got into a huddle. The gist of it was that they decided that there was not enough traffic here in the evenings to warrant keeping on an extra elevator man. They also made some foolish talk about using the front elevator (useless to Gallery workers) then hit a new note in asininity by saying that the elevator had to be kept on in the morning for the charwomen.

"So the charwomen are more important than the press," I remarked. Then the officials hemmed and hawed.

But out of all the double-talk and circumlocution, I learned that Smith indicated that Franklin had said there

was not enough traffic to warrant an extra elevator; that Franklin had indicated that Smith had confirmed it.

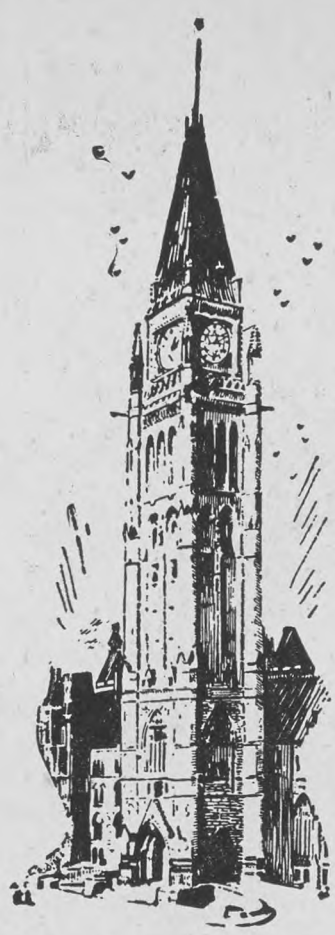
**B**UT the main thing is that they all had letters from each other. Never mind if a man has to walk up the two flights; the main thing is that the record was straight. So Franklin has a letter from Smith to the effect that the service is all right now; Smith has a letter from Franklin saying that the service is all right now; and they both have the blessing of the Clerk of the Commons, Dr. Arthur Beauchesne, to say that there are not enough newspapermen using the Gallery to warrant this extra elevator service.

Now, if the government were not so generous in many other ways, this sudden burst of parsimony would not have been so surprising. Actually, however, it is not the money that is involved. But doing something new disturbs the cobwebs. This is precedent; this must be crushed.

Never mind how many times the C.P.R. and C.N.R. messengers pound up those steps; keep the record straight. Don't count the weary climb of top class journalists; see that the correspondence is in order. Pay no heed to the British United Press coming up every hour or so; have it in writing. The main thing is to keep out of trouble and collect that pension at 65.

The authorities are squirming, they are double-talking, they are doing everything but put on that elevator. To have the machine run to 6:00 p.m. would cost another dollar a day, maybe. Considering the upkeep of this wonderful building, that isn't even peanuts. It's part of a peanut.

But if they put the elevator on, then it means a lot of letters, a lot of correspondence. But if nothing is done, and the comforting letters are in the file, then Public Works is happy, the Sergeant-at-Arms is happy, the Clerk of the House of Commons is happy. All are happy except the 57 newspapermen who have to walk up those steps.



*Handwritten signature: H. Rose*

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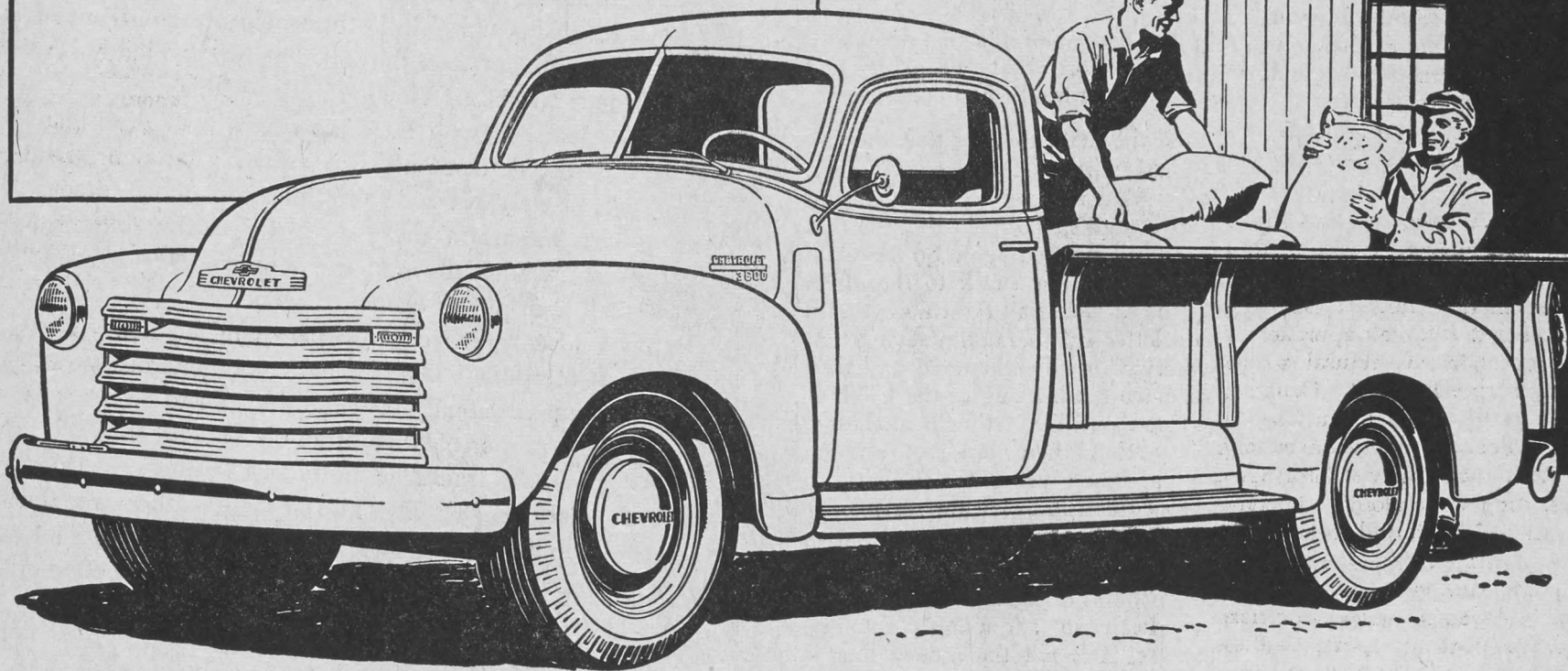


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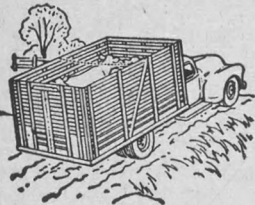


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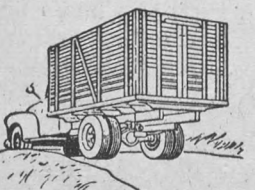
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# Man From Compton

## *Louis St. Laurent's small town background places him in a different category from past national leaders*

There was nothing in this typical Canadian boyhood to show the promise of a great career—only an insatiable curiosity about everything. When he reached university in Quebec, however, the first sparks of ability began to show. By his early forties he was one of the first half dozen lawyers of Canada—and, apparently, a lawyer only.

That quiet phase of courtroom argument, a big stone house crammed with children and laughter, seemed likely to go on to the end. It suited St.

St. Laurent was summoned to Laurier House, emerged as Minister of Justice, a little bewildered but, in wartime, unable to refuse a job he didn't want. And at the news that she must break up her home, leave her children and settle down in a two-room flat in Ottawa Mrs. St. Laurent wept.

This was not to be a political career but a temporary war job. The St. Laurents camped in their Ottawa flat, awaiting peace and a return to the old life. Though he couldn't realize it at the time, St. Laurent soon made such a return impossible.

King and the cabinet regarded him skeptically as a useful mechanic who could run the Justice Department. The House of Commons, in the crisis of war, paid little attention at first to the grizzled and dapper man who sat silent in the treasury benches, looking shrewdly about him.

This didn't last long. Soon King found himself leaning on the stranger as he leaned on no other colleague. The cabinet, which had expected only legal opinions from the Minister of Justice, began to ask his advice on every decision of those harried times. When St. Laurent rose to speak, which was seldom, the House of Commons listened and quickly learned that a new force had emerged, silently and surely, in the politics of the nation.

St. Laurent was learning, too. He had come to Parliament knowing as well as King the constitutional and economic anatomy of Canada, but of politics he knew nothing and made no secret of his ignorance. The boy who had absorbed all that the country school marm could teach him, who had raced through university and mastered the law, could learn fast. He appeared to Parliament knowledgeable, brilliant and friendly, but these qualities alone do not make a prime minister and a party leader. Could St. Laurent fight, could he manage men, could he guide that curious state-within-the-state, a political party?

THE great turning point came, though no one suspected it at the time, in the conscription crisis. Here, without the least fuss and in disregard of all political history, St. Laurent announced that he was in favor of conscription. A French Canadian leader who accepted conscription was a phenomenon unique in Canada but it could hardly last long. This, surely, would be the end of St. Laurent in Ottawa.

Yet, by telling his people in Quebec the simple truth as he saw it, St. Laurent was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. This fact was little noted in the rush of events, nor the further fact that, as Minister of External Affairs, a French Canadian, bred in the isolationism of his province, had become a far stronger internationalist than the Prime Minister and the first advocate of the Atlantic Pact in the United Nations.

Obviously, then, St. Laurent could fight. Could he lead a party? By last summer the Liberal party doubted no longer. When King retired and the party met in convention the decision already was made. A man who had sought only to return to private life, a man so unimpressed by the trappings and ballyhoo of politics that he wrote his acceptance speech on the back of an envelope while munching a sandwich in a corner of the convention hall, found himself decisively elected party leader and designated as Prime Minister.

The St. Laurents thus had reached the aviator's point of no return. They took (Turn to page 35)



*Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister and Liberal leader.*

Laurent. Apart from his profession and his family (he had married in his days of apprenticeship the prettiest girl in Quebec) he had no interests. A political career was the last thought that ever entered his head.

THE final phase came suddenly, without warning, against St. Laurent's inclinations and interests. The great French Canadian leader, Lapointe, died in the early years of the war and King looked about desperately for a successor. When St. Laurent was suggested to him by Chubby Power it was a name only. Perhaps the Quebec lawyer would serve as a stop-gap until a real French Canadian leader turned up.

by BRUCE HUTCHISON

LOUIS ST. LAURENT is the first typical Canadian to hold the office of Prime Minister within the memory of most Canadian voters.

In the present generation we have had great men at the head of the state. But no one will argue that Meighen, Bennett and King were typical Canadians. They were, all of them, extraordinary sports out of our Canadian breed. They succeeded by the very qualities which set them apart from their countrymen—Meighen's sheer and cold intellectuality, Bennett's ducal magnificence, King's hermitical repose and government-by-intuition. St. Laurent, for better or worse, is the essential and common stuff of Canada.

To begin with, he is the compact of the two great Canadian races. The blood of both runs in his veins. On his father's side he is the son of a people who have lived in Canada and known no other home since the first days of French settlement three hundred years ago. His Irish mother gave him the heritage of the British islands. When St. Laurent was a boy he spoke to his father in French, to his mother in English, and until he reached his 'teens he imagined that all boys did the same. The result is the first Canadian Prime Minister in our history who speaks the two languages equally well—English with no trace of French and French without a touch of English accent.

But in any man language, at most, is only a superficial mechanism. St. Laurent is Canadian to the core in his homely private tastes, in his habits of daily life, in his practical and quiet approach to public problems, in his refusal to get excited about anything. A Canadian people who have built a nation in defiance of geography, economics and racial division, who have improvised solutions as they went along, who have made mistakes and started over again, who have rejected logic all the way and sought only the method that would work, who have succeeded by unequalled flexibility and constant compromise—these people find in St. Laurent the true image of their character.

As such—after our experience with a different sort of leader—St. Laurent is a complete surprise to the Canadian public. And it has hardly begun yet to understand the new Prime Minister. There is much more to this man than we yet suspect.

As is true of most men, St. Laurent is the product of several distinct and conflicting phases which must be remembered if he is to be understood today.

THE first phase was humble and unimpressive but it remains the dominant force of his life and will govern everything he does in the affairs of state. The son of a storekeeper in Compton, Quebec, on the border of the United States, he began as a small-town boy and he is a small-town man now. All the outer manners, the rather courtly speech, the elegance in debate, the handsome platform look are only the polish on the substance of small-town life as we live it in Canada.

Every decision that St. Laurent makes in public or in private will be governed by the weather of his youth, by the fixed attitude of a boy who earned his first penny sorting mail in the village post office, who fished in mountain streams with a string and bent pin, who learned to read at the foot of a country school marm, who caught his first glimpse of science from the electrical experiments of a friendly old priest, to whom the life of cities was a dark and distant mystery.



# Queen's Park Idol

**C**OURAGE and controversy are two dominant characteristics of George Alexander Drew, Progressive Conservative national leader. Easily the most spectacular Tory chieftain this country has seen since the halcyon days, Gorgeous George, as he is all but universally called, is a contentious personality, a vivid individual, a man of tremendous convictions, a politician afraid of nothing, and the most reckless statesman with regard to language that we have ever seen lead a national party.

Thrice premier of the province of Ontario, the darling of old line Conservatives, a vigorous and inspirational personality if you happen to think that way, Drew's truly tremendous assets must not be overlooked by those who don't happen to see things George Drew's way.

In writing for a western journal, one starts on the premise that the majority of subscribers want no part of George Drew. But if you finish on that premise, you will write no article at all, on the basis that nobody wants to hear about him. Instead, let's go on the premise that this man must have something, that he could not be premier of Ontario three times without a lot of people liking him, that he could not down the C.C.F. on one side and the Liberals on the other, without being able to inspire a majority of the people of his province. In short, you cannot fool all the people all of the time, and for Drew to be a triple winner in the biggest province of Canada, he must have certain qualifications. Whether the reader agrees with these or not is a different matter. Therefore, let's take Gorgeous George apart, to see what makes him tick.

**D**REW was born at Guelph in 1894, of what might be called well-to-do folks, and he has never entirely overlooked this in his outlook toward life. On the other hand, who can blame anybody for being proud of his dad, his mother, his family? The fact that Drew is big and handsome and good looking and has a resonant voice should not cause people to damn in him that which they honor in others.

Yet I am not going to deny that once upon a time George Drew was a Stuffed Shirt, and I once wrote a story (and got paid for it too) which was headed Stuffed Shirt to Statesman. That he was the former I don't deny; that he has become the latter I stoutly affirm.

Drew went to war, came back, and apparently was a whirlwind in his twenties in his old home town. Let me give you just enough statistics to keep the record straight. He was president of the Guelph Chamber of Commerce in 1924, when he was only 29 years of age. Again, he was elected Mayor of Guelph in 1925 before he had reached his 30th birthday. I mention these things, because the measure of esteem one has is the measure one gets from one's fellow men. Business men are shrewd fellows, and they picked Drew because they thought he had the goods. On a wider base, the people of the Royal City evidently thought Drew had the right stuff in him, because this was a vote by all the people.

I am leaning over backwards to explain his popularity, because I know he does not stand so well here at Ottawa. But this is a country big enough for a difference of opinion. For instance, Premier Aberhart couldn't have been elected as assistant dog catcher down in these parts, yet Aberhart was the genuine and authentic voice of Alberta for years, a respected, almost revered man who was regarded almost as a lesser diety. Eastern Canada

**George Drew is a three-time winner in three starts in Ontario provincial politics. His Progressive Conservative followers believe his string of successes will continue and that he will lead them out of the wilderness**

did not share this worship, but, because they did not, it diminishes not in the slightest the lustre of the late Mr. Aberhart. Similarly, Maurice Duplessis doubtless has pretty low marks out west, yet he is King of Quebec. Or was. Similarly, those who have elected Drew, and stood by him, and fought for him, are not precisely feeble-minded. They are vigorous people of British tradition who admired the big fellow tremendously. Therefore, though readers in the summerfallow can't stand the man,

Drew knows that he can't stay out of politics for five minutes. So it proved, when he worked at Queen's Park. George Drew couldn't keep his mouth shut and so he soon found himself in trouble.

As a civil servant, he was supposed to be seen and not heard. But George never heard of that rule, and pretty soon he was trading verbal punches with Premier Mitchell Hepburn, then unbeatable head of the Ontario government. In those days, George Drew was no match for Hepburn either in rhetoric or anything else. All Drew had were his own convictions, his own brand of courage. But neither of these is any avail when, as a civil servant, you criticize the government that hired you. Not to put too fine a point upon it, Drew got fired.

I would like to take you down Memory Lane, to give you a few pictures of the pre-marital Drew, to the stuffed shirt Drew. I remember one day in 1940 fanning with some newspapermen in Ottawa, who were down from Toronto to accompany the then Premier Hepburn. Mitch and Jim Ilsley were inside huddling over finances, and I had time to kill, as did the Toronto newspapermen. They told me some astounding stories of Drew's thoughtlessness to the press, how he left them in the rain way up Yonge Street at four in the morning, how he locked them outside his car at Orono or some place while he went to a party. Then they told how Hepburn met them at a plowing match, invited them in out of the cold, called his wife to get some glasses, and how Premier Hepburn himself stoked up the fire in the grate. One of these was a Toronto Telegram man, and he had no cause to belittle Drew. But he certainly had no time for the Drew of an earlier epoch.

**I** CAN recall too how Hepburn, by contrast, refused to go to a Big Shot's party in Brockville because this politician was so foolish as not to invite the press.

I remember too that Drew arrived in Montreal one time to address the Junior Board of Trade. From Board officials I was told that Drew had come cockily into Montreal, all set to address about two dozen or so young lads. He had no text, and apparently was going to say anything that came into his mind. Before the meal, learning he had no text, and hearing from my secretariat that Drew was overwhelmed by the 500 young men waiting to hear him, I began to wonder what sort of mess Drew would make of things. When he finally got going, he had his usual aplomb, he swung into armaments, he attacked the great armament czar, Sir Basil Zaharoff, and he ended up with a few bravura notes that had the boys applauding loud and long.

The moral here is that while in those stuffed shirt days, he was stupid enough not to find out the kind of audience he was addressing, yet he was also able enough and resourceful enough to rise to the occasion. Put at its least favorable estimate, it indicates that Drew can rise to an occasion. And more so now—much more so now—than then.

But let me tell you about a latter day Drew. If there is anything that his attractive and brainy wife did for Drew, it was to straighten him up, to give him ballast, balance and a sense of destiny. I have talked to men who travelled with the new Drew, and you get a different picture of him altogether. Indeed I myself have been around him quite a lot in the last five years, and I would say he was infinitely more press wise than many other politicians. It was Drew who initiated the Friday morning Press Gallery (Turn to page 45)



[Photo by Karsh]

**Lt.-Col. George Alexander Drew, K.C., Progressive Conservative leader.**

try to remember there are those who do, and that there are a great many of them. Now then, from now on, we start with Drew's political career.

**B**Y the time he was 30, he had had more than his share of triumphs. But Drew always wanted to get into politics. How and when were different matters.

But he got into politics in a strange way; he went into the Ontario civil service, which is supposed to have no politics. But anybody who knows

by **FLETCHER FRANCIS**



# Evolution of a Statesman

**P**OLITICAL leadership in a democracy presents serious problems for the sincere democrat. He has to reconcile the need for "leading" with the equally important safeguard of "following" his party's, or country's, wishes. If he "leads" too much, he becomes arrogant and dictatorial; if he "follows" too much, he becomes timid and hesitant.

M. J. Coldwell, like his predecessor, the late J. S. Woodsworth, has solved this problem. He is a democratic leader, with emphasis on the word "democratic" as well as on the word "leader." For him the role of a leader is to be the centre of a large co-operating group; to interpret the group's ideas to the people and to inspire the people to greater understanding and more active citizenship.

He opposes political reaction because, in his opinion, it treats the people as goats; he opposes private economic monopoly because it treats them as tools; and he opposes Communism because it treats them as slaves.

Mr. Coldwell has regard for people as human beings; he has respect for their individual worth and their collective judgment. That is why he is always kind and tolerant, even when fighting hard for what he believes. That is why he has earned the admiration, and even the affection, of his political opponents as well as his political friends.

Major James Coldwell (Major is a family name, from his French Huguenot mother) has not led a many-sided career, nor did he turn to politics by accident. First a school-teacher, then a parliamentarian, he has pursued his course with a serene confidence in the direction he was taking. His interest in public affairs dates back to his late 'teens, when University College, Exeter, provided an unusually stimulating atmosphere of debate and progressive teaching. In those debates Coldwell, son of an old family of Herefordshire farmers, took the Conservative side. But the arguments of his opponents, young advocates of Fabianism and of the Labor Party, first roused and then persuaded him. He became a staunch advocate of democratic socialism, a philosophy acquired in his case not from Karl Marx, but directly from the British Fabians and from what he understood to be the meaning of Christian ethics.

Because his new ideas came into conflict with the restricted, conservative society of England forty years ago, Coldwell left his native Devon in 1910 at the age of 21, and came to Canada. He was seeking a land where traditions were just in the making, where new social ideas might have a better chance to develop. He went first to Edmonton, and soon became a teacher in a rural prairie school. He returned to England in 1912, just long enough to marry his fiancée, Norah Dunsford, and bring her back with him to Canada.

**I**N 1914, he accepted a post as principal of a Regina public school, and he kept this position for the following twenty years during which he was entering more and more vigorously into the public life of his adopted country. During that time, too, he gained national eminence in his profession, actively assisting in the work of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, and holding the office of president of the C.T.F. in 1927 and of secretary-treasurer from 1929 to 1934.

It was in 1921 that Mr. Coldwell first ran as aldermanic candidate in the City of Regina. He did

*A Tory by inheritance, M. J. Coldwell's deep humanitarianism drove him along the Socialist road. His faith is in the people, and those who know him return that faith*



M. J. Coldwell, leader of the C.C.F. party.

[Photo by Suter]

so because a group of city workers asked him to voice on their behalf some special grievances in their district. To his own surprise, he was elected with the second highest number of votes in the city, and from then until 1932 he topped the poll each year.

Perhaps the following incident explains the reason for Mr. Coldwell's popularity. It is certainly a key to his character as a fighter against injustice.

**I**N 1921 there was a good deal of unemployment in Regina, and he became a member of the Relief Committee which provided the unemployed with two 15-cent meals a day. Complaints reached Mr. Coldwell about a particular restaurant which was giving the men very inadequate meals under this scheme, but when he protested other members of the committee refused to accept his charges.

So, during the Christmas holiday, Mr. Coldwell let his whiskers grow, put on a cap and pair of overalls, and lined up at the City Hall for a meal ticket. He got one (and also discovered to his delight that an associate in the Teachers' Association failed to recognize him in this garb). He went to the restaurant, and was sent to a special section where the unemployed men were fed. He got a bit of soup and a very small portion of meat and potatoes—no tea or coffee nor dessert. Mr. Coldwell

went back to his Relief Committee and confronted them with first-hand evidence. The city contract with that restaurant was withdrawn.

Mr. Coldwell's popularity in Regina may be gauged by a Liberal slogan used to defeat him in the federal campaign of 1925, when he first ran as a Progressive candidate. Coldwell was too good a man to lose as an alderman, said his opponents, and they used the slogan: "Keep Coldwell on the Council." The Regina citizens did just that; he was soundly trounced in the federal campaign and re-elected to the city council a few months later with a higher majority than ever.

At this time Mr. Coldwell was firmly opposing the move of the Progressives to merge with the Liberal Party. His loyalty was with the "Ginger Group" led by J. S. Woodsworth, which continued alone in the House of Commons. He wanted to build an independent party of the people, with a distinctive philosophy and program. The temptation of immediate power left him cold, if it was to be gained at the expense of principle and integrity. He therefore helped organize the Independent Labor Party of Saskatchewan in 1930, and became its president. In that capacity he attended a conference called in Calgary in 1932 to bring together Canadian socialist and farmer-labor movements. Out of that conference came Canada's third national party, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

**M**R. COLDWELL immediately became head of the Saskatchewan section of that Federation. As his reputation as a socialist politician grew, he ran into conflict with his school board. In the provincial election of 1934, he was refused leave of absence for the campaign. He took to the air to fill speaking engagements after school hours, travelling the prairie in a plane flown by an ex-pupil. "I was only late for school once," Mr. Coldwell says of that campaign.

But a harder test lay ahead of him. That provincial election, which saw the first group of C.C.F.ers enter the Saskatchewan Legislature, had been unsuccessful for him, and he was determined to try next in the federal field. But a short leave of absence granted him by the school board was not extended when the election date was postponed until 1935.

A choice was necessary. It was far from easy. Mrs. Coldwell had recently contracted the serious illness which was henceforth to confine her to a wheel-chair; they had two growing children, and the depression was at its peak. Nevertheless he took the chance. He threw in his lot with the new C.C.F., and was dismissed by the school board from the position he had filled with distinction for twenty years.

Swift vindication followed. The school board members were all defeated at the next municipal test, and the incoming board at its first meeting passed a resolution commending Mr. Coldwell for his service to education in the City of Regina, and offering to reinstate him.

But that phase of his life had closed. Mr. Coldwell had been elected to Parliament by the constituency of Rosetown-Biggar, a seat he has held since then with overwhelming majorities.

At Ottawa, M. J. Coldwell seemed to be immediately at home. Very quickly he earned the respect of the House for his ability (Turn to page 33)

by DAVID LEWIS



*Clashing with a man of Claude Ormond's calibre was a new experience to Don Marr. In this closing chapter, he wracks his mind of every possible trick or ruse to outwit his captors and fight it out with the clever scoundrel*

### PART III—CONCLUSION

IT was with inward relief that Don Marr had seen the girl he loved leave the cabin where he was held a prisoner on Nought 9 ranch. At least she was now safely out of the bear trap in which he had been caught, and so long as Claude Ormond succeeded in keeping her hoodwinked she would be in no danger. Nor was it at all likely she ever would learn the truth. Ormond—what a slippery, two-faced clever scoundrel he'd turned out to be—held every ace in the deck.

Very soon after his capture Don had been utterly dumbfounded to learn there was a definite tie-up between Sheppard, his three hired men, and Claude Ormond. Ormond being leader as a matter of course.

Sheppard had said to Ormond, "The boys caught this dark young feller spyin' on this place here. We don't know how much he's wise to, but it's a cinch we got to plant him as well as his dad."

And Claude Ormond had stared at Don as if he could not believe the cowboy was actually present in the flesh. Turning to the gangling, peanut-headed Sheppard, he had rapped out savagely, "Didn't you set Slippery Jake on his trail as I ordered?"

"Sure I done that . . . For once Jake must ha' lost the trail. Where is he?"

The smoothness and polish had dropped from Ormond as a man might shed his coat. "Yes, where?" he growled. "Perhaps Don Marr can answer that."

Don could, and he did so with brittle defiance. "If you mean that drygulcher who tried to shoot me on Pole Mountain, I dropped him and left him cold . . . Why the devil did you put him on me, Ormond?"

"If you weren't such a dumb idiot you'd know why," Ormond almost snarled. "I'm smart, and I savvy women better than you do. Mull that over and get one reason why you were in my way."

DON had had little experience with scoundrels of Ormond's stamp. He had tangled with rustlers and horse thieves and had found them rather dull-witted fellows with one-track minds incapable of hatching far-reaching, cleverly devised, crooked plots. Clashing with a man of Ormond's calibre was a new experience. Yet an experience in a clash of wits and skill he might have enjoyed if given an even break. Now, however, he was utterly helpless.

"So I was stepping on your toes!" he replied. "Did you have another reason for wanting to have me killed?"

"Certainly. I play for high stakes, and I had planned to have both the owner of Cross M and his only heir liquidated. After this had been accomplished, I hoped to have enough pull in Elkmont to have myself appointed administrator of the Cross M estate. However, when John Marr said he'd sell out to Jim Foster for cash it was an unexpected break in my favor, of which I took immediate advantage. On the whole our plans have worked out most satisfactorily. But I didn't count on your showing up, Don Marr."

At this point Sheppard had said, "Well, boss, we nabbed him afore he done no damage. Quicker we get him plumb outa sight for good, the better."

"I'm not so sure of that," Ormond replied somberly, thoughtful. "Frank, a clever man revises his plans as the scheme unfolds. He overlooks no least opportunity to turn a trick to his own advantage."

"Your talk's plumb over my head," muttered Sheppard. "But you're the smartest and sharpest old fox ever I worked for. So I'll sure string along with you. What you gettin' at?"

"You'll catch on presently, Frank," Ormond returned. Then abruptly, "Where's your horse now, Don Marr?"

Don was much too canny to tell the crooks where he had left his mount. If any honest man found the chestnut, it would immediately bring up the question of the whereabouts of its owner. That would start a search for the missing Don Marr!

He said flatly, "I'll tell you buzzards nothing."

But Sheppard immediately proved that looks, so far as the gangling fellow were concerned, were deceitful. Far from being either dull-witted or stupid, Sheppard showed he was both cunning and resourceful in his own right, a top-rank lieutenant for his superior officer, Ormond.

"I got 'er doped out," said Sheppard. "Marr don't need to tell us nothin'. He come here on his own hoofs. Why? 'Cause spite of all the pains we took, he run onto signs that led him here . . . Chances is, Claude, that Don Marr seen Taggart's body, tied his hoss close by, and prowled on foot."

"Which means that unless it has been picked up before this, his horse is still tied along the main road," Ormond returned exultantly. "Sheppard, go get that horse yourself!"

"And cover the trail best I can?" Sheppard asked.

"No! The tracks of your horse and of Don's leading from the road to this ranch will affirm the lie we're going to tell Annette Foster."

Sheppard stared at the man. Don, gritting his teeth, also stared. Claude Ormond licked his lips as if enjoying a luscious bite of something that tasted good indeed. "Oddly enough," he went on, "the silly girl still believes Don Marr is just about right. She is going to hear from his own lips that Don murdered Sheriff Taggart in cold blood. That, Frank, is turning a trick

to my advantage!"

The sizzling rage in Don exploded. "You can't put it over, Ormond. Hell, no! You can't make me say I did it."

"Can't I?" Ormond's smile was maddening. He opened the door to the second room of the cabin and permitted Don to see his father, John Marr, bound hand and foot, lying on a bunk in that adjoining room. "If you play ball, Don, the old man'll be freed," said Ormond. "If not—" he shrugged.



Illustrated by Clarence Tillenius

After this, Sheppard had ordered Desmond, the dishfaced runt who'd helped to capture Don, to station himself on high ground and keep a sharp lookout. Ormond had headed for the Slash F ranch. Sheppard himself had gone to bring in High Fence, and the two other men, Scar and Hubbend, had stayed in the cabin with Don.

LATER, when Sheppard had returned leading the chestnut horse, he told Scar and Hubbend that since he had seen no manhunters at all, he didn't think anybody had discovered either Taggart's body or High Fence. "Which means we still got things our way, boys."

Still later, after Annette Foster, escorted by Ormond, had come and gone, after Don had told the lie he felt he must tell, and while horses were being led up in front of the cabin, ostensibly for the purpose of escorting Donald Marr to Elkmont, the young man glared at Sheppard and burst out:

"Now live up to your part of the bargain. Set my dad free."

Sheppard's lantern-jawed face broke in a sardonic smile.

"D'you have any notion we would, cub?"

Don knew he was white-lipped. "To tell the truth, I didn't!" he gritted. His father was marked for certain death. As for Don himself—horse tracks would lead away from Nought 9 toward Elkmont for a short distance and then the prisoner would be summarily shot. The Ormond-Sheppard men, backed up by their boss, would tell the story, "Shot while trying to escape."

As if curious, Sheppard put a question. "Yet you come through for us and told the dame you kilt Taggart. Why?"

"There was another angle which I have no doubt this devilish Ormond figured on . . . If I'd spit out





misty night, Don explored with his right hand down the fork of his saddle. His fingertips contacted a rope strapped to the saddle, and straining against the cord on his wrists, he tried to unfasten the rope strap. If he could free the rope, and if—too many ifs!

THERE was, however, one way by which he might free his hands. Hoisting his body in the saddle, Don slipped behind the cantle and then bent forward to work with his teeth on the knots in the cord tying his wrists to the saddle horn.

When his stodgy mount offered no objection to this change of position, Don thought, "After all, Scar did me a favor by riding High Fence. That chestnut would have spooked and started pitching the second I slipped over the cantle!"

His exultancy was, however, shortlived, for he heard Scar complain to his partner, "This loco bronc is shyin' at every shadow! He's nigh jumped out from under me three times a-ready. Maybe if you go ahead—"

Scar had halted while Hubbend kept moving on. So before Don could get back in his saddle, Scar saw what he was trying to do and rumbled, "Foxy, ain't you? Get back in your saddle and set up straight or I'll break your neck."

There being no help for it, Don obeyed. Hubbend swivelled his head around. "Speakin' of breakin' his neck, I'll sure get a kick outa shootin' this walloper, 'count of what he done to Jake."

"Yeah, Jake was a pal of ours, Marr . . . Keep goin' Hubbend. Better we ride a mite farther afore we make out like this prisoner was escapin'."

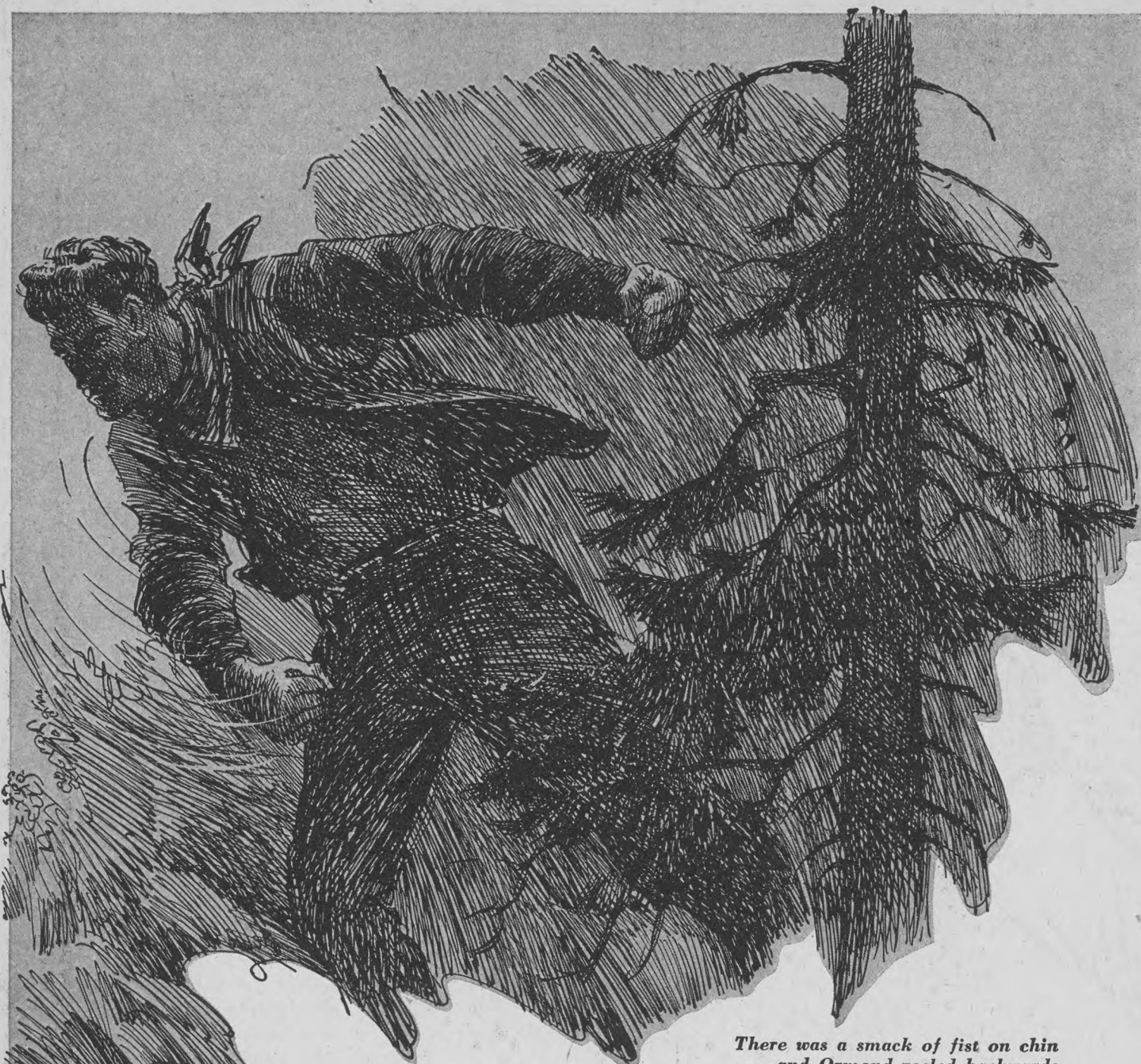
Thankful for this delay, brief though it was sure to be, Don racked his mind for some expedient trick or ruse by which to save his life. It wasn't as if his life only was at stake. He had known before he left Nought 9 that the only reason Sheppard and his men had not murdered his father earlier was that they had wished to consult Claude Ormond.

Now, literally sweating blood, Don suddenly recalled stories told him by old Timberline Johnson. As a child he had swallowed those yarns, hook, line and sinker, and he was now remembering how Timberline, in several of his

hair-raising escapades had effected his escape when he was the captive of Indians or bandits or revolutionists.

Timberline had a natural gift for mimicry. He could imitate both birds and animals in a most realistic manner, and he had found in Don an eager pupil. Not that Don had practised the art for some years, nor yet had he ever been able to equal the old master. But he was thinking now, "Timberline said he once spooked the Comanches by imitating a rattlesnake, spooked 'em so bad they stampeded and he made his getaway before they knew what was up.

"Another time, when four hard-bitten bandits were about to shoot him, the cry of a panther scared 'em stiff. They looked (Turn to page 48)



*There was a smack of fist on chin  
... and Ormond reeled backwards  
and went down.*

# Tracks in the Sage

*by Stephen Payne*

the truth, Annette would have believed me. Then how long would Ormond have let her live? How long?" He strained at the cord on his wrists till the blood rushed to his face, turning it almost black.

Hubbend, the nondescript gunhand who had brought up the horses, came in and said, "Scar, that chestnut hoss of this feller's is sure a humdinger. You like to ride 'im?"

"Sure 'nuff would," grunted Scar.

"Let my horse alone, you sidewinders," growled Don.

YET a tiny rift in the black clouds of despair lifted a faint hope. High Fence was a one-man horse. No man except Don had ridden him, and he was the most skittish, spooky, high-strung animal Don had ever mastered.

Scar sneered, "You got nothin' to say about it."

"And bein' as how we have now framed Don Marr for back-shootin' Taggart, I reckon you can keep that hoss, Scar," Sheppard remarked, and grinned a mirthless grin. "Though we still got to put a couple of others outa sight where they never will be found."

"He means father's and Taggart's horses," thought Don. "Their mounts are still around here somewhere! They're still alive! Not that knowing it is likely to do me any good at this time."

Soon thereafter the small party started out. Scar, mounted on High Fence, rode ahead. Behind him came Hubbend, with the mount they had provided for Don snubbed to his saddle horn by a lead rope running back to a hackamore. The man had no fear that Don might release himself. Sheppard had held a gun on the cowboy while Scar released the cords on his wrists, brought his arms around in front of his body and then lashed his wrists to the saddle horn. Don could, however, move his hands slightly, and his feet were free.

As the horses climbed out of the gulch, moving airline in the direction of Elkmont on this rain-





*McCliver kept his head bowed and said grace. Cully began sizing him up. He kind of liked the man.*

holes, depressing rock-heaped plateaus, splitting gorges, and aching benchlands.

Standing just outside the old trapper's shack which Macky had appropriated and fixed up for Cully's use, Cully now shagged his gaze down to the barn. He had stall-tied the gelding last night because of the mosquitoes. He'd set a smudge pot just inside the door. Then he had bolted the door.

**S**UDDENLY Cully scratched his chin. "By grampus," he said, staring, "how the dickens that bolt work loose?"

The door was wide open. He ran down, gawking and swearing at the empty stall. The danged gelding had broken out. It might be grazing anywhere within thirty miles.

Curly bit his tongue and said wrathfully, "It would happen today. Of all days, by Judas, it would happen today."

Cully raised his eyes. He got hold of the doorframe and held on fiercely. This was madness. It was nuts. Three long months of living alone did things to a man. You didn't really see what you saw—you imagined it.

Cully tried to be calm. He sat down on the doorsill, resolving not to look at the bare peg, sticking out behind the stall, until he was completely relaxed. Might be a good idea to roll a cigarette and take a long, leisurely drag.

He spilled the tobacco. He had to begin again. He'd try to concentrate on this one job and see it through. Sweat trickled off his chin.

Then Cully jumped to his feet.

No, by Gad, he wasn't crazy. The saddle *was* gone. No question there. He staggered over, gulped, and raised an arm until he could grasp the peg. It was a bare peg all right. His sense of touch had confirmed

what his eyes beheld. That was pretty conclusive, he thought, and the panic left him.

Back in the shack, he built up a fire in the little tin stove, cooked and ate his breakfast. It was all very clear to him now. Someone had stolen the grey gelding last night, and the saddle. Either he'd have to walk down to the ranch in order to lay down the law to Macky, or else track and overtake the thief.

I'll track the danged thief, Cully decided. It's that blamed bushed parson, that's who it is. It's him. Macky was lying when he told me this guy, McCliver, was meek as Moses and harmless as a kitten. More likely he's a stark-eyed raving murderer and that reward's a price on his head.

**C**ULLY took off his high-heeled boots and put on a sturdy pair of mucker's shoes over a thick pair of socks. He buckled on his cartridge belt with its holstered .45. He filled a small shoulder pack with food, matches, and a coil of rope. He might need to use the rope on McCliver.

As an extra precaution, Cully picked up his shotgun, then headed west into the Hackapo Range. He spent the forenoon diligently looking for tracks or the sight of a horse and rider. He wasted the afternoon struggling over slippery rocks, wading through sloughs, and breaking through thickets. His legs were skinned and thorn-bitten. His feet were blistered. He was mad, discouraged, and hungry.

"It would have been a damn sight more sensible to walk to the ranch," he said. "I don't know what I was thinking about." (Turn to page 67)

# THE BUSHED PARSON

by MICHAEL OBLINGER

Illustrated by Robert Reck

**C**ULLY DAWSON met himself in the looking glass with a scrub beard so fierce and a temper so bad on the morning he made his decision, that he decided not to shave. He needed to look rough and tough when he bowled into Macky's presence down at the ranch and put the stinger on him for three months' back pay, better rations, and two extra ponies.

Cully slammed through the shack's doorway into the green bursting world outside that rolled off to the towering Hackapo Range in a broken, hit-and-miss fashion. The sun was high, early as it was, just four, and smacking down hot. And the hard-clanked jaws of the Hackapo Mountains were sunk grimly upon the horizon. They reminded Cully of a huge bulldog tearing the pants off the sky.

He was in a killing mood himself. He had had three months of this in the company of a spiritless, grey gelding fit only to feed the flies. There had been no one to talk to, and nothing to keep your mind on, except your own troubles, with now and then a sneaking thought or two about the crazy galoot who, Macky, his boss, insisted was up here somewhere with a two-thousand-dollar reward on him. Folks called him the bushed parson, though he wasn't a preacher at all. His looks gave him that name, he was dignified and stately, and walked through the bush with a strange, preoccupied expression in his eyes.

"If you can catch him, we'll split the money," Macky had told Cully. "I'm staking you, so it's only fair I should get half. He's batty as they come, but

meek as Moses. You won't have no trouble at all."

"What's the reward for?" Cully had wanted to know, studying Macky's face closely. "I'll bet he murdered someone. They don't put a reward out for harmless geezers who've turned nutty in the bush."

**T**HE explanation was simple, Macky had said. A half brother, the only relative of the bushed parson, had put up that dough. Wanted him taken care of in a nice friendly institution for feeble-minded folks. The parson had a fortune back home he hadn't even touched. It would keep him all his days. The brother was worried that the bushed parson might be eaten up by wolves or fall off a cliff or come to some other horrible end.

"And you can't blame him," Macky had concluded. "Sure as sin, it's what'll happen to him one o' these days. The parson's real name is John Archibald McCliver. 'Fore he went off base, he was a wealthy business man in Montreal. Girl mixed up in his life somehow. He came here to forget."

"It's sure a good place to forget," Cully had nodded, staring at the little shack, then running an appraising eye over the muddled view of hills,

*When a rich man hides out in the wild bush country, the reason may be simpler than anyone suspects. The haunting tale of a man hunt that wound up in a strange way*



ON April 7, 1949, Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan initialed a page in the history of American farm policy, which may turn out to be a memorable one. He made a statement containing several recommendations, at a joint hearing of the House Committee on Agriculture and the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in the Congress at Washington. Secretary Brannan disclaimed anything of a revolutionary character in his proposals, but these at least bear this distinction, that no other government of a democratic, non-socialist country has ever before proposed such a broad program for the stabilization of agriculture. The Brannan statement, to use the secretary's own words, "concerns our efforts to assist farmers to maintain a reasonably stable income at a fair level—a level which is equitable to farmers and in the best interest of the other economic groups within our population . . . Price support is not the only matter which requires our attention. However, it is the most immediate, pressing problem. And I would say further that it must be the heart of our policy, for it will determine to quite an extent how successful the rest of our program can be."

It was mentioned by the secretary that the proposals he made were not offered as a final answer to U.S. farm problems. He regarded the present economic situation as "somewhat less favorable to farmers than any time in recent years." He believed that the farm program of the past 20 years is a firm foundation on which to build, adding that "we have learned in depression, in a defense period, in war, and in the initial phase of a new post-war period (and) throughout this experience we have seen that the measures dealing with the selling prices of farm products and the incomes of producers are the keys to a successful program."

First then, let us see what it is that the new proposals would attempt to do for U.S. agriculture and the 147 million Americans generally. Later we can examine Secretary Brannan's proposals for doing it.

Mr. Brannan drew the attention of the committee to the fact that income criteria are already incorporated in U.S. law, but so far the parity income definitions have not been used.

"The factor which has discouraged real use of parity income definitions in the past," he says, "has been the gap between farm and non-farm income. This is so wide that a program based on real dollar equality looks unrealistic as an immediate objective." In 1948 American farmers received 160 per cent of the theoretical parity income, though actually, average net income of farm people from all sources was only 909 dollars per capita. This amount put the average farmer's income at less than 60 per cent of that of the urban dweller, whose average was 1,569 dollars. The secretary calls a definition of parity based on such a condition "indefensible."

*An American wheat harvesting scene. The continued growth of agricultural surpluses requires some overhauling of the parity policy.*

# Bid for U.S. Farm Security

*An outline of the Brannan proposals for government support of farm income in the United States*

by D. W. NASH

THE proposal first recommends that the income support standard for any year be defined as a level of cash return from farm products, equivalent in purchasing power to the average annual purchasing power of cash receipts from farm marketing during the ten calendar years 1939-1948. To determine the income support standard, then, the first operation would be to divide the year's cash receipts by the index of prices paid by farmers for goods and services (including interest and taxes). The resulting figure would be the "parity index." In the United States for this period (1939-1948), the parity index so calculated would have given a basic farm purchasing power to the five and a half million farm families of \$18,218,000,000.

Such a figure, however, provides only the base of the stabilized income structure. The next step is to calculate the income support standard, which is this base multiplied by the current month-to-month parity index. That is, average cash receipts and average prices of the things farmers buy have been properly related in terms of net income for a period of ten years. The next step is to determine the level at which income should be stabilized at a particular period. For example, at March 15 parity was equal to an index of 144, where 1939-1948 was 100. Thus, \$18,218,000,000 multiplied by 1.44 gives an income support standard of \$26,234,000,000 as of that date. This income measure, explained the secretary, is not a parity income figure but "what I believe to be a minimum level . . . with the expectation that actual income would usually run higher . . . Farm purchasing

power has been above this suggested support level for six successive years."

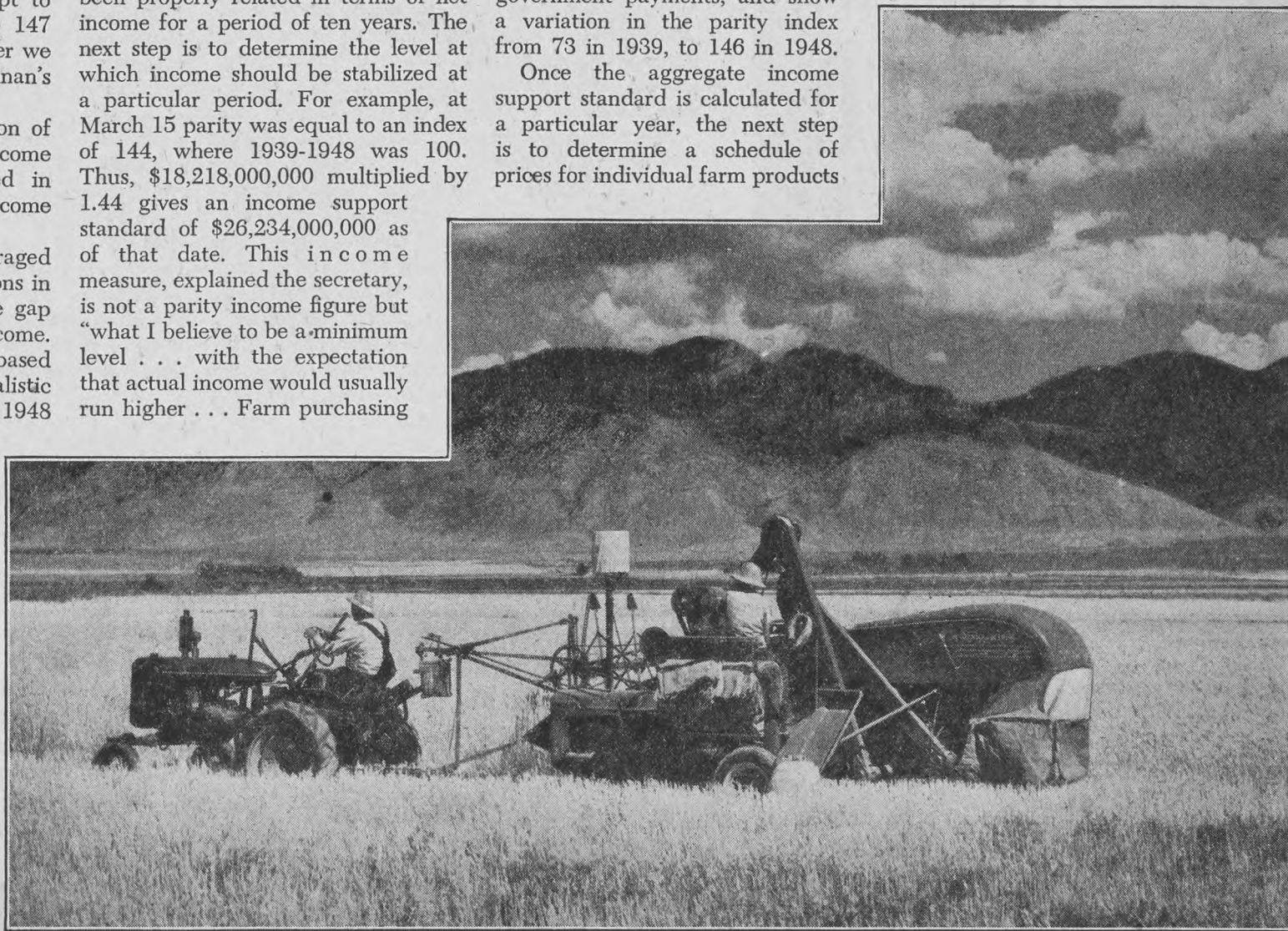
The proposal is that the base of the ten-year period for the year 1950, should be the 1939-1948 decade, except that thereafter, the base period would be the first ten out of the most recent 12 years, thus providing a two-year lag between the year of actual operation and the base period. This lag is provided to allow administrative preparation well in advance and so that the Congress may watch the effects of the moving standards before new calculations are used.

It is considered fairer to use a series of recent years for the base period rather than some distant base period such as 1910-1914. The period 1939-1948 includes both high and low income years. In 1948, for example, U.S. farmers had cash receipts from farm marketing amounting to \$31,019,000,000. In 1939 total cash receipts amounted to only \$7,877,000,000, so that the average for the ten years is only \$19,018,000,000. These figures are exclusive of any government payments, and show a variation in the parity index from 73 in 1939, to 146 in 1948.

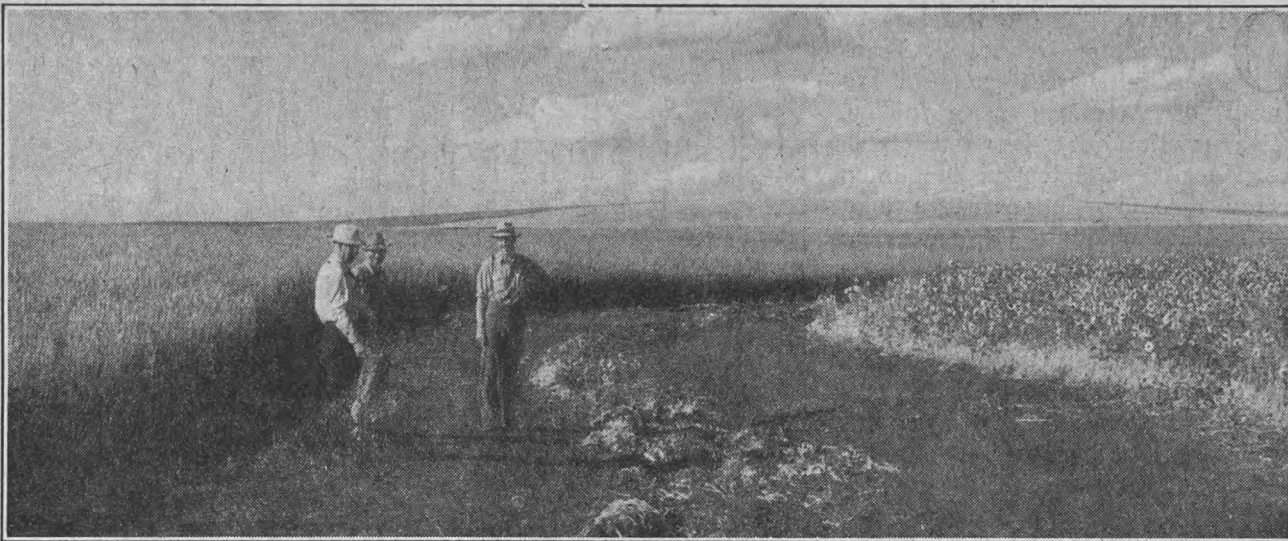
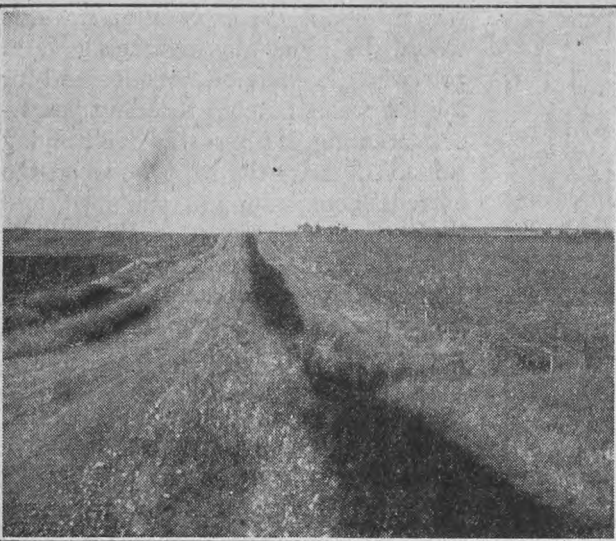
Once the aggregate income support standard is calculated for a particular year, the next step is to determine a schedule of prices for individual farm products

which would correspond to it. This would be done by averaging farm prices of the commodity concerned for the ten immediately preceding years—or marketing seasons—and multiplying this average by the ratio between the current income support standard, and the actual average of cash receipts from farm marketing during the ten immediately preceding years. Example: The income support standard for 1950 is estimated at \$26,234,000,000. This, divided by the estimated average cash receipts for the period 1940-1949 (\$20,980,000,000) gives a ratio or adjustment factor of 1.25. To arrive at the appropriate price per hundred pounds for beef cattle today, the average price received by farmers for the ten years 1940-1949 (\$13.50 per hundred pounds) would be multiplied by 1.25 and would indicate \$16.90 per hundred pounds as the price support standard for this commodity.

THUS, it is argued that this formula will keep the relationships of prices as between all farm commodities, on a moving, up-to-date basis. Whether the proposal would be applied to all farm products, of course, would depend on the actual amount of money which the Congress might be willing to appropriate and specifically authorize for this purpose. Mr. Brannan recommended that the Congress designate commodities which would have first priority on funds available for price support purposes. These, he thought, should include the commodities of prime importance, not only because of their contribution to farm income, but because of their importance to the American consuming family. He recommended the following commodities as a minimum: corn, cotton, wheat, tobacco, whole milk, eggs, farm chickens, hogs, cattle and lambs. These commodities, he urged, should be (Turn to page 36)



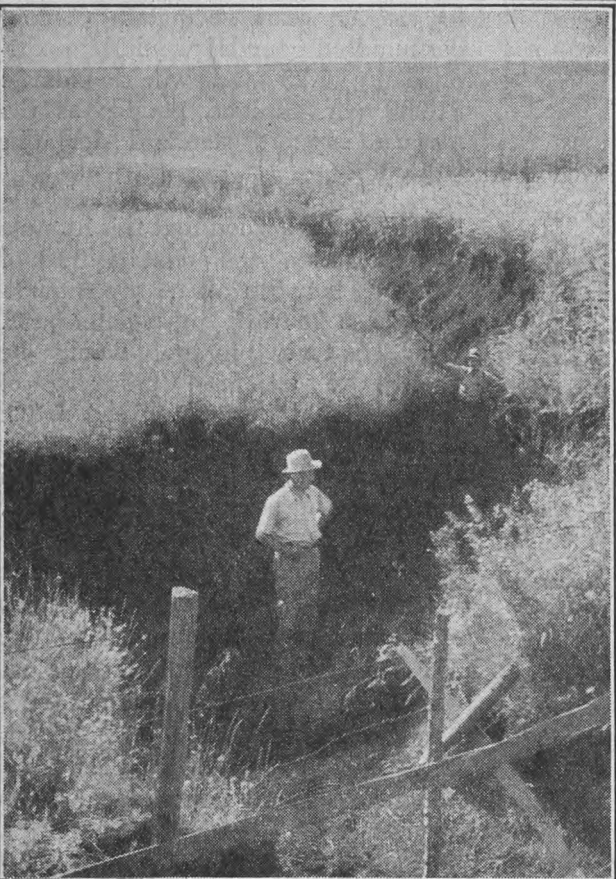




*Above: A gully through this field has been nicely filled in and the farm noticeably improved thereby.*

*Above left: Hundreds of miles of roadway have been backsloped and seeded to grass. Here, one side has been done and the other not.*

*Left: This huge gully resulted from the diversion of roadside drainage from its natural course and overburdening a smaller drainage channel.*



would not have been practicable without the enlargement of the municipalities.

What are agricultural service boards? They are boards appointed by the Municipal District Council under the Agricultural Service Board Act passed in 1945. They generally, if not always, include three members of the Council, one or two farmer representatives-at-large, the district agriculturist of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, representing the Minister of Agriculture, the secretary of the municipal district and the field supervisor of the Board (ex-officio), whose function is to act as an agent of the Board throughout the municipal district, and carry out its policies.

What do agricultural service boards do? Perhaps the best answer is to repeat the program laid down for itself by one of these boards (Leduc) at its formation in 1946. The Board then recommended to the Municipal District Council that the general policy of the municipality be as follows: "(a) To encourage the adoption of proper cultural practices and rotation of crops; (b) to encourage the use of competitive crops, such as grasses and legumes, fall rye and early barleys; (c) to minimize the use of summerfallow as much as possible in weed control; (d) the conservation of soil and water resources; and (e) the control of weeds and the rehabilitation of abused and depleted land." Obviously, problems that may be of first importance in some municipalities, are not always important in others, but it is the responsibility of service boards and the natural inclination of all of them, to put first things first. The total cost of the work of all agricultural service boards, less the grants from the Department of Agriculture and other incidental revenue, is borne by the ratepayers, who have a habit, in rural areas, of seeing to it that unnecessary expenditures are largely avoided. For these reasons most boards concentrate especially on weed control and soil conservation.

Why were such municipal boards deemed necessary, in view of the fact that the weed inspector has always been with us and the Department of Agriculture in every province maintains a fairly large staff of extension workers, the majority of whom are district agriculturists (called agricultural representatives in most provinces), who live in their districts and are readily available for help to any farmer with a production problem? Briefly, the answer is that the weed inspector has not always been with us. In most cases he has been employed only for the summer months. There was no year-round program of weed control and often too little support for his

work during the short period he was on the job. The district agriculturist is assigned to a territory much larger than that of a single municipal district; and moreover, his work is too general and too varied for him to be able to concentrate on particular problems which can be solved much more simply and efficiently by direct municipal action.

TAKE, for example, the Municipal District of Lamont. The Agricultural Service Board reported at the end of 1948, that the estimated cultivated acreage of land infested with various weeds was as follows, out of a total cultivated acreage in the district of 391,000 acres: Canada and perennial sow thistles, 100,000 acres; wild oats, 200,000; stinkweed, 60,000; Tartarian buckwheat, 17,000; couch or quack grass, 14,000; wild mustard, 15,000; hemp, nettle, toadflax, cockles and smartweed, combined, 11,050. Take, if you prefer, the M.D. of Morinville, in which the Service Board conducted a seed drill survey last spring. Of 100 samples graded by the Dominion Seed Branch, 42 were rejected for seed. In 1947 Leduc conducted a similar survey and found that of the seed being sown by farmers, only 11.5 per cent would grade Commercial No. 1; 23.1 per cent Commercial No. 2; 15.4 per cent Commercial No. 3; and that 50 per cent of the samples were not suitable for any grade. The average seed-drill sample contained wild oats at the average rate of 43 seeds per pound of grain.

No provincial department of agriculture could hope to achieve satisfactory progress in dealing with situations such as these. As the Conrich Board pointed out in its second annual report, "it seemed that something was lacking in the approach to several problems and circumstances in a municipality, and it appears today that the development of an agricultural service board within any municipality has distinct possibilities and advantages. It is possible to see direct results in many directions even in such a short time."

One thing lacking in at least some municipal districts was a sufficiently high proportion of cultivable land which was able to support its owners and pay taxes. The provincial department called attention to one area in a well-favored portion of the province in which 36 farms comprising 11,230 acres of land had 82.6 per cent of this land in arrears for taxes, or in such condition that it had been sold at tax sales. This left only 1,950 acres on these 36 farms as tax-paying property, or 9,280 acres which "were not paying their share of the social services and in addition, in most cases, a menace to adjoining property."

Conrich was probably not the first municipal district to think seriously about this aspect of the municipal tax problem, but it seems to have been one of the first to do anything about it. The second report of the Conrich Board, which was established on April 20, 1944, has this to say: "As a result of a recommendation by your service board to the Municipal Districts Association Annual Convention in 1944, we now have an Act of the Provincial Legislature authorizing the setting up of a service board in any municipality. The Act provides for financial assistance and gives authority to a service board to actually take over (Turn to page 42)

# Agricultural Service Boards

*How 29 of Alberta's municipal district councils co-operate with the department of agriculture to tackle farm problems*

ONE of the direct outgrowths of the enlarged municipalities introduced into Alberta with the legislation enacted in 1938, was the agricultural service board. In one sense it may be more correct to say that agricultural service boards "just grew," like Topsy, but growth was feasible only after the municipalities were enlarged. Even if their numbers have increased more rapidly because of financial assistance from the provincial government, it is still true that this assistance

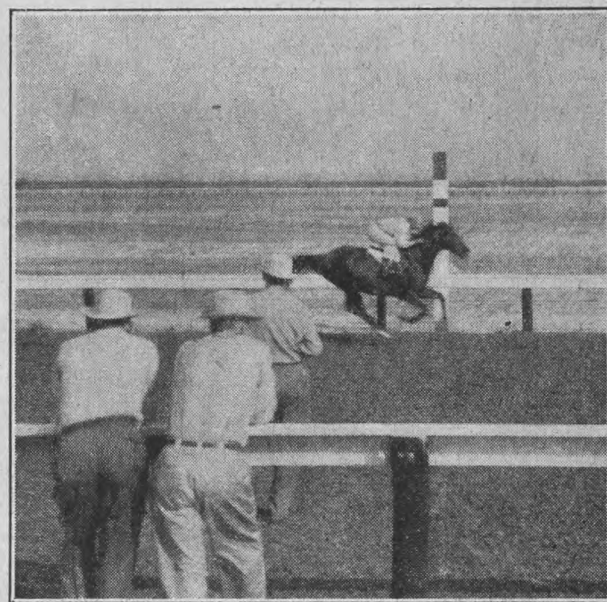




*A group of 2,600-pound Santa Gertrudis steers—a Shorthorn Brahman cross.*

# King Ranch

## --TEXAS



*Assault crosses the finish line on the practice track at the ranch.*

**T**HE King ranch, situated adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico on the immense coastal plains in southern Texas, is a beef-producing enterprise that is of absorbing interest to a visitor with a liking for good livestock. The annual beef production on this ranch would supply two pounds of hamburger steak for every Canadian—enough for several meals. The ranch occupies an area of approximately 1,000,000 acres, and is actually larger than the State of Rhode Island.

The history of the King ranch dates back to 1852 when it was established on Spanish Grant land by Captain King who had been a sea captain. Since that time it has been operated by the same family, and is now managed by R. J. Kleberg, a descendant of Captain King. Possibly no ranch on the continent is better known than the King ranch, and few, if any, have done more constructive work in the field of livestock breeding.

Originally the ranch was stocked with cattle of the longhorn Mexican variety—citizens of the brush that were exceedingly hardy but definitely lacking in size and in quality of meat. These cattle were gradually replaced by Shorthorns and Herefords in a grading-up program which featured the use of registered bulls of these breeds. While this procedure resulted in more and better beef per acre, it did not provide the complete answer. During unfavorable seasons and prolonged periods of drought, calf crops were very poor. Both these British breeds suffered tremendously from flies, mosquitoes, ticks and screw worm infection during the rainy seasons.

**D**URING the period 1910-1920 the Zebu, or Brahman cattle were being introduced on some of the ranges of East Texas, and were showing themselves to be wonderfully hardy and prolific. Their ancestry and habitat were very unlike those of the British breeds, and represented some of the most trying conditions known from the standpoint of usage and range conditions. These observations prompted the King ranch to incorporate Brahman blood in their cattle and some experimental breeding work was undertaken during the decade following 1910. This was followed by a full-scale breeding project which has now produced a new breed of beef cattle—the Santa Gertrudis.

The Santa Gertrudis breed has been developed during the past 35 years as a result of combining Shorthorn and Brahman blood lines. Foundation stock included top quality beef-type Brahman bulls that were bred to red Shorthorn cows of the best quality obtainable. From a program of in-breeding and line-breeding, the Santa Gertrudis cattle have emerged as a new breed with a fixed type. They are approximately three-eighths Brahman and five-eighths Shorthorn. These cattle have an attractive cherry-red color, are very large, have a fine beef conformation and carry a deep mellow covering of flesh. They appear to be breeding remarkably true, both as to color and type.

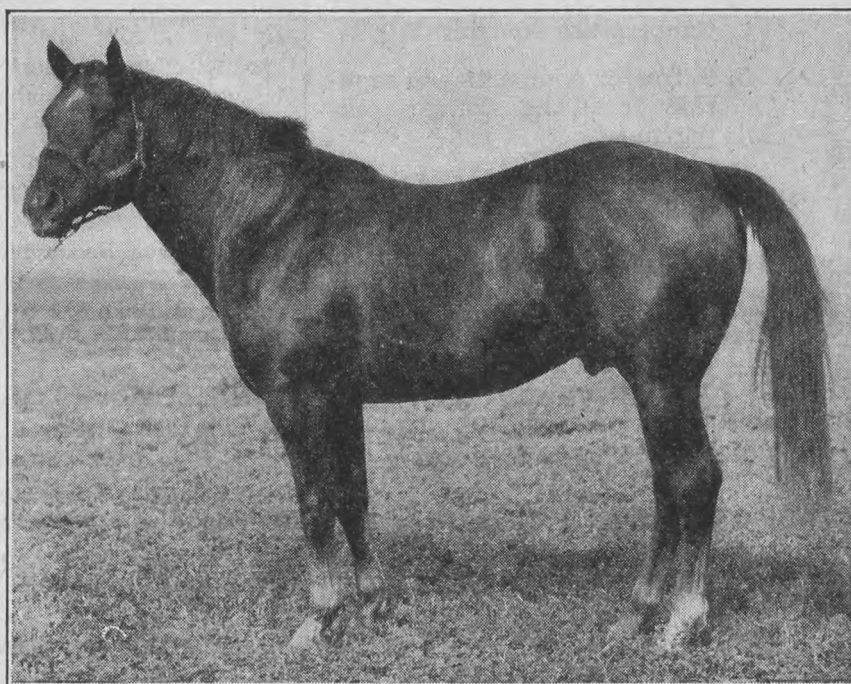
Several hundred head of young Santa Gertrudis bulls were seen on the ranch and the uniformity of

these bulls was most noticeable. They had an abundance of bone and scale coupled with unusual size for age. In spite of their size they were comparatively smooth cattle and they showed little evidence of the characteristic Brahman hump above the shoulders. The only feature of the breed that seemed to lack uniformity was the set of the horns.

Experience with Santa Gertrudis cattle on the King ranch indicates that they are filling the bill from the standpoint of beef production on this ranch. They have hardiness, size, and ability to fatten readily. An unusually high dressing percentage is combined with a choice quality carcass. They are prolific and have a satisfactory degree of resistance to heat and insect pests.

**T**HE feed-lots on the King ranch contained several groups of Santa Gertrudis steers that were particularly impressive. One lot of four-year-old steers averaged 2,600 pounds per head. They were of tremendous size, but did not tend to show patchy fat areas and were comparatively smooth. Another group of steers, not yet two years of age were weighing 1,650 pounds. Grass-fat cows that weighed up to 1,800 pounds were seen on the range just prior to calving, and along with them bulls that scaled well over a ton without excess fat.

At the present time the King ranch carries over 80,000 cattle on its million acres. Nearly 30,000 head of these cattle are of Santa Gertrudis breeding. The remaining 50,000 head of cattle are being



*"Wimpy," the Quarter horse stud at the King ranch.*

graded up with large numbers of Santa Gertrudis bulls. In addition to the above cattle, this ranch also carries 10,000 head of sheep and 3,000 horses.

The fame of the high quality Thoroughbred and Quarter horses raised and trained on this ranch has spread far beyond the ranch boundaries.

"Assault," the noted Thoroughbred race horse was bred on the King ranch. Recently this horse was a triple-crown winner and his earnings for one year exceeded half a million dollars. Assault was seen in action on the elaborate race track on the ranch as he was being trained for the 1949 racing season. The race track, one mile in length, was completed in 1948. Fifty-five hundred truckloads of sandy loam were required to surface this track, which equals any race track on the continent.

Some of the top Quarter horses have come from the King ranch stud. "Wimpy," "Billy," and "Peppy" are names of King ranch Quarter horses that are familiar to all breeders of this type of stock horse. They are medium-sized horses that are exceedingly well muscled and they possess an unusual degree of "cow sense." It was a pleasure to watch these horses in action while they were working cattle in a herd. The name of this breed is derived from the fact that they are fastest on a quarter-mile stretch. Quarter-mile races with these horses create great interest in Texas.

The organization of the King ranch is big business. The ranch is divided into seven divisions, each of which is fully equipped and operated under the direction of a foreman assisted by several sub-foremen. Some 1,500 workers are employed, the majority being of Mexican origin and known as "Vaqueros." Many of the Vaquero families have lived on

*(Turn to page 26)*

*Nearly a century old,  
the million-acre King  
Ranch in Texas is a marvel of  
efficient range production*

**by H. J. HARGRAVE**



# Summer-Fresh

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## Current Chatter At The Coast

*Removal of the mountain differential on freight going through the Rockies could mean votes in the ballot box for Prime Minister St. Laurent and Premier Johnson in British Columbia elections*

by CHAS. L. SHAW

**O**NE thing that may help the Liberals to some extent in the federal election in British Columbia is the removal of the much-criticized mountain differential freight rate. While the Board of Transport Commissioners is an independent body and the Board made the decision and not the government, the announcement was made during the tenure of the Liberal administration. Regardless of its responsibility, the Ottawa authorities had been blamed to some extent for the continuance of the extra impost of British Columbia freight.

It is estimated that British Columbia shippers had paid out some \$75,000,000 to the railroads during the prevalence of this mountain differential whose effect was to charge British Columbia 25 per cent more than the prairies on many commodities. West coast interests had maintained for generations that this surcharge, ostensibly based on the higher cost of hauling freight across the Rockies, was unfair discrimination. They are delighted with the Chief Commissioner's ruling that the relief now afforded was "long overdue."

The full effect of this victory will probably not be realized for some time, but theoretically it will greatly enlarge the effective selling territory for British Columbia products. Shippers and consumers in the interior of British Columbia will be particularly benefited, because in many cases they paid the extra charge on goods shipped to the coast and again when it was shipped back to them from Vancouver or some other coastal point.

Removal of the differential may also have some political significance provincially, because the Johnson government naturally is in a position to take some credit for it. Originally, the fight was carried on by the manufacturers and then by the Vancouver Board of Trade, but years ago it was realized that the case was really too big for any one group; that it needed the thorough-going support of the provincial government, which it got. It was in the partly successful battle for reduction of the mountain rate that the late Gerry McGeer first won his spurs, and during recent months the leadership of B.C.'s fight before the Transport Board was in the hands of the Coalition's attorney-general, Gordon Wismer.

**T**HE coming weeks will demonstrate whether British Columbia is to experience a repetition of the disastrous floods of last summer. Provincial engineers are pretty sure that the situation is safe, and farmers up and down the Fraser and other valleys which burst over their dykes last year are hoping the engineers are right.

Certainly, the water has been getting down from the higher levels much faster than last season. The past winter was, of course, the worst British Columbia has had in many years and the snowfall was tremendous, but the runoff has been rapid. Last year's ruin was the result of prolonged drought and then heavy rains and a

combination of fast-melting snows that had lain deep on the mountains all winter.

Meantime efforts have been made to put the dykes in sound condition and in many instances to provide reinforced protection.

Industry is active throughout the west coast province, but there is still little assurance that its products will find a ready export market, as in other years. Sooner or later the surplus production which used to find profitable acceptance in the United Kingdom and Empire countries and which is now unsaleable because of dollar shortage will back up with painful results unless some other outlet can be found.

**M**OST of the optimism about finding markets overseas this year has been based on wishful thinking, and the situation has stimulated the idea that the province should do all in its power to develop markets close to home. In other words, British Columbia may be expected to place increasing emphasis on immigration.

Addressing the annual meeting of the British Columbia division, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, recently, Colonel Richard Bell-Irving, the president declared: "It is a matter of comparatively recent history that our greatest growth in industry and our greatest period of transport prosperity was during the immigration which took place in western Canada in the first ten years of this century. I believe that providing a home market for our primary and secondary industries by encouraging immigration over the period of the next ten years with a view to doubling the present Canadian population, would provide the solution for many of our current problems."

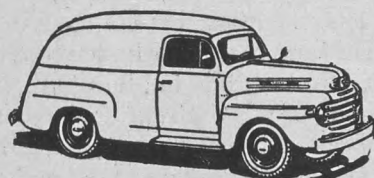
The B.C. government seems to agree with this because its expansion program, involving railway and highway construction, more power plants and encouragement to decentralized industry, is aimed at finding employment and markets for an increasing population not alone in the cities but throughout the province.

**P**ITY the busy British Columbia voter this summer. He is going to have to make up his mind on a provincial candidate by mid-June and then, less than a fortnight later, select a federal representative.

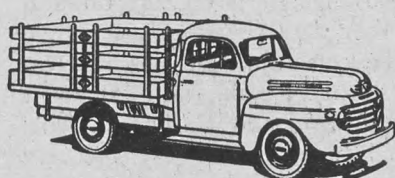
The task would be strenuous enough even if there were no extra complexities such as the British Columbia situation presents, because in these days the intelligent voter requires a certain amount of quiet meditation in determining how to cast his ballot. Not only will there be precious little time for the British Columbian, but there will be the added business of making a choice between coalition and the C.C.F. in the provincial contest and between Liberal, Progressive-Conservative and C.C.F. in the federal battle. The voter is bound to be more or less harassed. He will have to think fast if he is to avoid being utterly confused.



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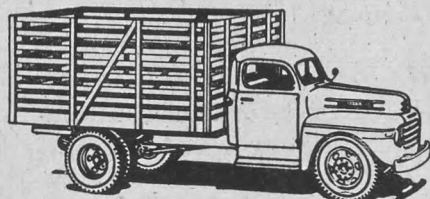


SERIES M-47 PANEL

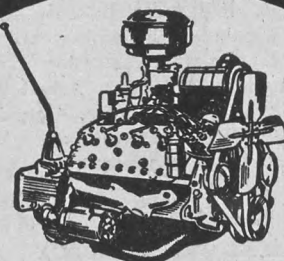


SERIES M-68-STAKE BODY

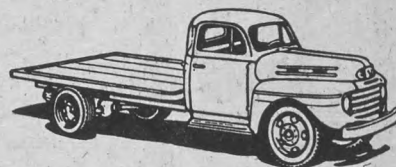
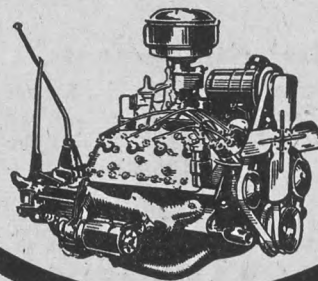
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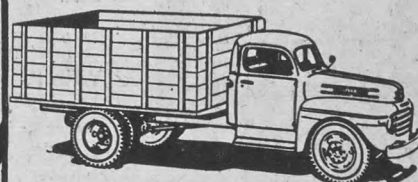
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## News of Agriculture



[C.P.R. Photo.]

A group of leading agriculturists, from the U.K. and Denmark, on the Empress of Canada en route to the International Federation of Agricultural Producers conference at Guelph, Ontario. Leader of the U.K. delegation, J. K. Knowles, is second from the left.

## Widespread 'Hopper Plague'

IT is not only the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, who fear a plague of grasshoppers this year. U.S. farmers from the International Boundary to Texas and from Michigan to California may expect serious outbreaks. Especially severe infestations are expected in eastern Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado and in western Nebraska and Kansas, as well as in Texas. Nearly every state west of the Mississippi River, except in the far northwest, is expecting an outbreak of lesser intensity. Areas indicating considerable infestation have developed in irrigated sections of Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and California.

The last big hopper year was 1940 in the United States. Plague proportions seem to be reached about every ten years. The Cargill Crop Bulletin reports that eight beds of one single species cover more than 100 acres in northwestern Nevada and adjacent areas in Oregon and California. This particular species has only recently reached areas of cultivation "after a long history of migration in central Nevada where it has caused little agricultural damage."

## Study British Agriculture

A GROUP of seven Canadian technical agriculturists headed by Dr. K. W. Neatby, Director, Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has been in England since late May to study the agricultural policies and agricultural services of Britain. The group is representative of different aspects of Canadian Agriculture, and western Canadian members of the party include S. Sinclair, Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics in the University of Manitoba; M. E. Hartnett, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan; and J. C. Berry, Associate Professor, Department of Animal Husbandry, University of British Columbia.

## Farmers Raising £1,000,000

THE National Farmers' Union of England and Wales has recently decided to raise a reserve fund of one million pounds, over a period of eight years. The proposal, which has been under discussion for about a year, has

been approved by the N.F.U. Council and later confirmed at a meeting of county branch chairmen.

N.F.U. membership fees have been on an acreage basis, which will be continued with the exception of a few counties, where subscriptions will operate on a rental basis. The present minimum membership is £1/1 for 42 acres or less. This will be increased as follows: £1/5 up to 10 acres, £1/10 from 11 to 20 acres, £1/15 from 21 to 30 acres, £2 from 31 to 40 acres, and £1/1 plus 6d per acre for over 40 acres.

## Master Farm Families

THE Alberta Department of Agriculture is sponsoring a Master Farm Family Award this year, for the first time. All nomination forms, which are available from the District Agriculturists, must be filed by July 1.

The intention of the award is to honor farm families who have achieved notable success in farming, home-making and citizenship. Nominees must be actively operating a farm, be Canadian citizens, and the head of the family must have spent at least ten consecutive years on a farm, including military service, if any. Three neighbors must sign the nomination and the nominee indicate his acceptance.

Alberta has been divided into five zones, in each of which a Master Farm Family may be named. A committee representing the Department of Agriculture, the University of Alberta, the farmers of the province, and farm women, will make the final selection; and a cash award of \$1,000 in addition to a suitable trophy will go to each Master Farm Family selected.

## Colorado Beetle Control

A CONTINUING fight is being waged against the Colorado beetle in both Europe and the United Kingdom. Helicopters are being used to spray 130,000 acres of potatoes in Northern France. The Cherbourg Peninsula is also to be treated. Results of similar activities along the frontiers of Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and Northern France, undertaken last year, gave encouraging results. The beetle has been identified in the United Kingdom on a number of occasions since 1933, but, due to active control programs, has never spread widely.



## Get It At A Glance

Short Items Of Interest From Here and There

**D**URING the last week of May Canadian farmers received questionnaires concerning livestock, poultry, farm labor and acreages on their own farms. It is to a farmer's own benefit to complete and return these forms. The forms are sent out by the Agricultural Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and the answers given are used as a basis for estimating the acreage sown to field crops in 1949, and the numbers of livestock and poultry in Canada as of June 1, 1949. If too few forms are returned these estimates are not likely to be correct. It should be noted that the survey has no connection with taxation and that all individual forms are strictly confidential.

**T**HE Department of Agriculture recently announced an immediate return to the pre-war requirement of at least 13 per cent of milk fat in ice cream. This means that ice cream is now richer in milk fat by nearly three per cent.

**A** GOVERNMENT White Paper on the National Income and Expenditure in the United Kingdom reveals that farmers' profits increased 22 per cent in 1948. In 1938 income from agriculture, horticulture and direct retailing of farmers, with holdings of one acre or more, totalled £60 million; in 1946 it was £190 million; in 1947, £203 million, and in 1948 it had risen to £248 million. These figures represent the "reward of the manual and managerial labor of farmers and their wives and the return on their capital." Income from land ownership is excluded.

**T**HE Bureau of Agriculture Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, announces that farm production of meat animals in 1948 in the United States totalled 38.6 billion pounds, a decline of two per cent from the 1947 production of 39.3 billion pounds. Although production has declined for five consecutive years, 1948 production was still larger than in any year prior to 1942. Cash receipts for meat animals set a new record of \$9.4 billion in 1948, compared to \$9.3 billion in 1947.

**T**HE Agricultural Prices Support Board has been authorized by the Dominion Government to spend up to \$1,000,000 for the purchase of dried skim milk at a price of 9.5 cents a pound for roller-dried and 10.75 cents for spray-dried milk, f.o.b. country points. This will permit the purchase of approximately 10,000,000 pounds of the dried product, and is expected to clear the market of accumulated surplus stocks.

**T**HE level of agricultural production in South Africa was high last year, largely due to favorable weather conditions. Maize harvested in 1947-48 totalled 105,265,000 bushels, compared with 83,000,000 bushels in 1946-47 and 62,000,000 bushels in 1945-46. Over 30,000,000 bushels were exported during the last year. Estimates of 1948 wheat production place it at 17,540,000 bushels, compared with 16,775,000 bushels in 1947 and 9,300,000 bushels in 1946. In

spite of the large current crop it will be necessary for the Union to import four or five million bushels of wheat. There was also improvement in the crops of citrus and deciduous fruits, Kaffir corn, potatoes, sugar and wool. Due to current drought conditions the 1949 crop prospects are not encouraging.

**J**UDGING by reports of new agricultural chemicals heard at the Western Canadian Weed Control Conference held in Winnipeg, farmers will soon have to be qualified chemists. References were made to H.E.-1, H.E.-2, 2,4,5-T, 2 methyl 4 chlorophenoxyacetic acid, sodium trichloroacetate, oil emulsions of pentachlorophenol, and the ammonium salt of dinitro-o-sec-butylphenol. Farmers can still have some hope—many of these chemicals cannot yet be recommended for general use, and in the meantime farm fathers can be studying their son's chemistry texts.

**T**HE total world sheep population at the beginning of 1949 was 720,000,000, an increase of 5,000,000 over 1948. The figure is still 20,000,000 less than the average of the pre-war years, 1936-40. The 1949 decline in sheep numbers in North America, Argentina and China is less than the increases in Australia, Great Britain, Russia, Turkey, Rumania and Spain.

**T**HERE is not likely to be any demand for Canadian combines for the harvesting of the United States wheat crop in 1949, according to a statement by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor. This conclusion was reached at the Great Plains States Pre-season Wheat Conferences held at Omaha, Nebraska, which was attended by Canadian representatives. There has been a great increase in the number of locally-owned combines in the American wheat belt, and, unless an unforeseen emergency arises, they will be able to handle the crop.

**A** CO-OPERATIVE meat packing plant is to be built in Lethbridge this summer. Tenders for the construction of the \$50,000 plant are to be called immediately. Lethbridge Co-operative Packers, Limited, expect it to be in operation by September.

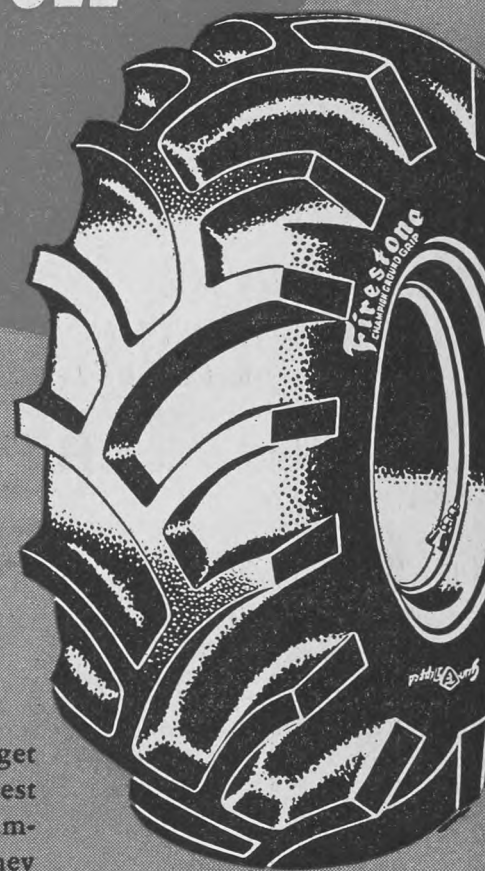
**L**IVESTOCK are on the increase in England and Wales. In 1948 there were 1,402,000 pigs, and by March 1949 the figure had risen to 2,074,000. In the same period of time poultry stocks rose from 37,461,000 to 43,954,000, cattle and calves from 7,068,000 to 7,359,000, and sheep from 6,713,000 to 7,328,000. On the other hand the horse population declined from 529,000 to 466,000.

**T**HE Bacteriology and Dairy Research Division, Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, reports tests proving that butter wrapped in an aluminum wrapper, over the parchment wrapper, retains its flavor better than butter wrapped in the accepted manner. They found less tendency for butter to pick up flavors or odors from other foods or products, and less tendency to become tallowy when exposed to direct sunlight.

# Firestone

## OFFERS 3 POSITIVE WAYS TO GET MORE DRAWBAR PULL FROM YOUR TRACTOR

### 1 EQUIP YOUR TRACTOR WITH Firestone CHAMPION GROUND GRIP TRACTOR TIRE



For greater drawbar pull, get the tires that deliver the greatest tread bar pull—Firestone Champions. It's no wonder they **OUTpull** all other tractor tires. One look at the tread bars is enough to tell why this tire outperforms all other tires. Anyone can see that these bars take a *deeper bite* because they're higher, a *bigger bite* because they're longer, a *stronger bite* because they're Triple-Braced, and a *sharper bite* because they're especially curved for self-cleaning.

### 2 HAVE YOUR TIRES HYDRO-FLATED



Firestone Hydro-Flation insures the right liquid-air ratio for maximum traction. You get enough liquid weight to insure maximum drawbar pull, enough air cushion to protect your tires against dangerous body shocks.

### 3 INFLATE YOUR TIRES TO 12 POUNDS



By using only 12 pounds pressure, the whole tread is in full contact with the ground for greater drawbar pull. You can do this safely with Firestone Champion Ground Grip Tractor Tires because the sidewalls are reinforced for low-pressure operation.

# Firestone

PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER



# THE NEW DE LAVAL MILKERS



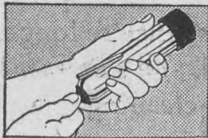
THE NEW DE LAVAL MAGNETIC

SPEEDWAY MILKER

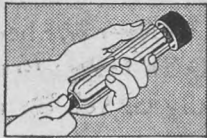
## Bring You The Wonderful New DE LAVAL "FULL-FLO" TEAT CUP

**Greatest Advance in Machine Milking**  
Since the Introduction of De Laval  
Magnetic Pulsation Control

The New De Laval "Full-Flo" Teat Cup is the fastest milking, most comfortable teat cup ever developed. New exclusive type mouthpiece is soft and pliable, conforms to any size udder. It automatically sets the teat cup at its proper position on the teat when milking starts and holds it there throughout the entire milking. It cannot creep. There is no possibility of "pinch-off", teat kinks, swallowing or choking. New one-piece liner permits unrestricted blood circulation, holds its correct tension throughout its entire life, milks as well the last day as the first day used, and is easiest to assemble and disassemble. Teat cup shell is of tough, bright stainless steel.



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SNAPS OUT!



THE NEW DE LAVAL STERLING

SPEEDWAY MILKER

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**UNIFORM PULSATIONS**—Magnetically controlled in Magnetic Speedway—cannot vary. Precise control by 2-moving-part pneumatic pulsator in Sterling Speedway ... CONTROLLED MILKING!

**NEW "CONTROL-AIR" PULSATOR**—Air metered through pulsator of new Magnetic Speedway and through Sterling Pulsator provides new gentle pulsation action comfortable to cow ... CONTROLLED MILKING!

**NEW "FULL-FLO" TEAT CUPS**—One-piece liner; takes and stays in correct position on teat throughout entire milking. Cannot creep, easiest to assemble and disassemble ... CONTROLLED MILKING!

**CORRECT VACUUM**—Engineered for correct, uniform vacuum which is automatically maintained at all times for best, fastest milking ... CONTROLLED MILKING!

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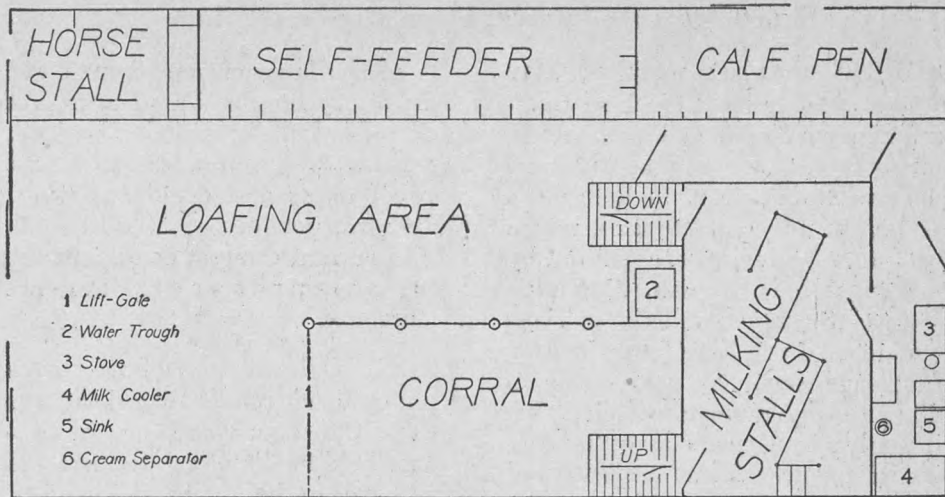
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## LIVESTOCK



Increased production and substantial savings in labor are obtained by housing dairy cattle in this type of pen barn, designed by Maurille Chartrand, Therien, Alberta.

### Labor-Saving Dairy Barn

Designed for his own use by Maurille Chartrand, Therien, Alta.

IN the February issue of The Country Guide, readers were offered a prize of \$25 for the best labor-saving idea or device applicable to livestock production. Many ideas were submitted, some of which will be used in future issues.

We congratulate Maurille Chartrand, Therien, Alberta, whose plans for a dairy barn were considered by the judges to offer the most scope for saving labor in dairy production. A cheque for \$25 has been sent to Mr. Chartrand.

The barn plan supplied by Mr. Chartrand is designed to accommodate from 10 to 12 cows, two horses and several calves. Each part of the barn is laid out to save steps in doing the daily chores and to use power instead of manual labor wherever possible.

The cattle and horses are fed roughage from a self-feeder, which is seven feet wide. There is a large door in the roof through which the self-feeder may be filled by using a hydraulic fork on the tractor. The calves and horses have access to the hay in this feeder. The cows are left loose in the loafing area until milking time. The milk cows are then separated into the corral and a gate is lowered to hold them in. The milking stalls are on a raised platform, which the cows reach by walking up a low ramp. Grain is blown into a storage bin above the milking parlor when it is crushed, so is available at a chute which runs it into boxes in the milking stalls. The cow can eat her grain while she and her mate are being milked.

The milk house is built into the end of the barn, separated by a well-insulated wall; and it contains cream separator, milk cooler, sink, and hot and cold water. The milk is easily handled here and, with the electric separator, can be separated while the milking is still in progress.

Manure is not handled by fork in this barn. The large sliding doors at the end of the loafing area allow the operator to enter with the tractor and hydraulic manure fork, digging out a load for the spreader in four or five trips. Enough ceiling height is allowed to permit the manure to accumulate through the winter, during which the cows are kept dry and clean by a liberal supply of bedding. As the depth of the manure increases, heating occurs, warming the loafing area and particularly the floor. Good ventilation is provided by a number of windows,

carefully guarded to prevent drafts.

Loafing barns and milking parlors have been used very successfully in some parts of the United States. They have not been thoroughly tested in western Canada where our temperatures are more severe, but Mr. Chartrand's plan is an adaptation to his needs, of a similar idea in use north of Edmonton.

### Milk And Milking

THE Massey Agricultural College, New Zealand, advises farmers to acquaint themselves with some of the technicalities of the actual process of making milk in the cow's factory system, and to adjust milking of the cow to these considerations.

Milk is made in the intervals between milkings. As milking time approaches the milk-making process slows up, and may even stop completely, because of the pressure built up in the manufacturing cells in the udder.

It is normal for the milk to be stored in the small cells in the udder where it is made. The milk does not drain out of these cells by gravity. It will not flow out of the manufacturing cells until the very small muscles around them contract. These muscles are made to contract by the release of a hormone from the pituitary gland at the base of the brain. The procedure is that the pituitary gland releases a hormone into the blood stream. The hormone causes the muscle cells around the manufacturing cells to contract, forcing the milk out through tiny ducts into the gland cistern, from which it is drawn by milking.

The let-down of milk is a reflex act—it is not voluntary, but automatic. It works through sensory nerves in the udder, which carry the stimulus to the pituitary gland, causing it to release the hormone into the blood. About 40 seconds is normally required from the time the stimulus is applied, until the milk is let down.

The normal stimulus for the milk to be let down is the milking act, but cows can be made to respond to a number of stimuli. This is an important practical point. Cows will become accustomed to letting their milk down at the sound of the starting of the milking machine, the rattle of buckets and cans, the washing of the udders, or other stimuli they come to associate with milking.

Unfortunately this reflex act of response is easily interfered with. If



a cow is disturbed or frightened, or has her attention called to any strange factor, there will be only a partial response, or no response at all. Milkers who ill treat cows, or arouse their suspicions prevent a complete response to milking.

The hormone for the release of the milk is not effective long. Its destruction begins soon after it is released. For this reason it is important that such routine work as washing the udder should not be begun until probably a minute or two before milking begins, and milking ought to be completed quickly, before the effect of the hormone wears off.

### Care With DDT

**T**HE insecticide DDT has proven so valuable and is so widely used for insect control that there is some tendency to be careless in its use, and to neglect the instructions that appear on the can.

Dr. E. E. Ballantyne, Director of Veterinary Services, Alberta Department of Agriculture, has suggested a number of precautions that should be observed when handling DDT, in order to reduce the danger of any harmful effects from its use. He advises the wearing of gloves and overalls because DDT is toxic and, especially in oil solutions, can be absorbed through the skin. At the same time it is advisable to wear a gauze mask, and to provide good ventilation in the building when spraying, in order to avoid inhaling dusts and mists from the DDT spray.

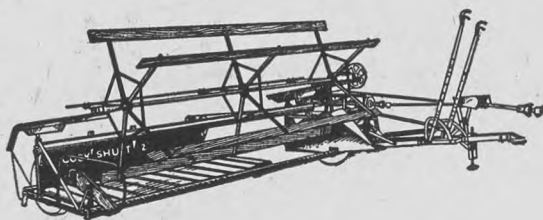
Foodstuffs should be removed from any building or room before spraying is begun. In the milk house all cans, pails, utensils, milk and milking machines should be removed before spraying. The cattle should be removed from their stalls before the dairy barn is sprayed, especially if an oil solution is used. Only wettable DDT powder in water should be used for spraying animals, as oil solutions may be absorbed through the skin and appear in the milk or animal fat. Spraying immediately before milking is not advisable as droplets may form, and fall into the milk.

### Economy In Dairy Feeds

**A**S more grain is fed to dairy cows less and less milk will be produced per pound of grain. One of the reasons for this is that if the cows are given all the quality roughage they will eat and then the grain or concentrates are increased, the result will be that they will eat the increased concentrates but tend to eat a little less roughage. Work done by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in co-operation with 10 State Experimental Stations shows that good cows averaging about 6,000 pounds of milk a year, will eat about 60 to 75 pounds less hay for each additional 100 pounds of grain they are fed. By feeding the extra grain, additional milk is secured, but it means less increase for each additional pound of grain. Another reason is that with heavier feeding, cows do not make the same efficient use of the nutrients in their feed.

It will then become important to regulate the amount of grain carefully. In the experiments referred to, cows fed one pound of grain for each six pounds of milk produced 97 pounds more milk, for each additional 100 pounds grain, whereas if one pound of grain was fed for each two

## PUT YOURSELF IN THE *PAYOFF SEAT*

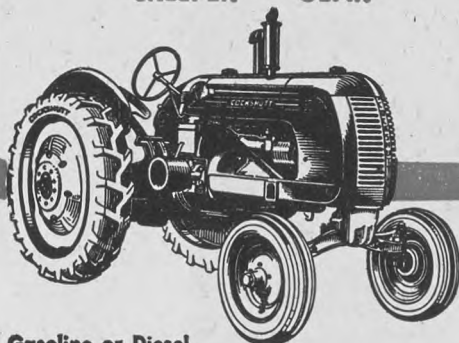


Cockshutt "2" Power Take-off Swather

When it is advisable to speed up the ripening of grain or where grasshoppers and sawfly are prevalent, the "2" Swather has proved its worth time and again, particularly in seasons where the crop has got off to a late start. The "2" has a 42" platform canvas that gives it an extra large capacity and lays the swath even. This feature coupled with the rear mounted platform wheel and the adjustable cutting height of 3" to 14", gives you an added advantage in tangled grain and heavy crops. It is a 12' machine with an easily attached 3' extension. An adjustable reel model can also be supplied.

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LIVE POWER TAKE-OFF AND  
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Over 110 years of practical research, that's the story behind the Cockshutt line of field-tested, farm-proven equipment for modern agriculture. Make your farming pay . . . the Cockshutt way.

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● When one man can climb into the operator's seat of a Cockshutt Self-Propelled Harvester Combine and single handed cut more grain in less time with greater economy . . . than by any other method, then, Mr. Farmer, there's profit in the making. And that's the sort of performance successful farmers are reporting everywhere with Cockshutt "SP" Combines.

**Try it out yourself.** Settle down in the payoff seat and start rolling down the field. See for yourself how easy it is to operate . . . how the extra visibility enables you to adjust the header more accurately to get all the grain. Watch the opening cut on straight combining. It doesn't miss a thing and there's no backswath either. If you're working on strip or irrigated farms, notice how the Cockshutt "SP" Combine cuts right up to the edge of ditches or fences and gets all the crop easily. Its efficiency on pick-up work is outstanding. You'll appreciate how smoothly the Cockshutt "SP" Combine handles with its wide speed range for varying crop conditions. It's Cockshutt engineered for perfect balance, either empty or with the grain tank full.

**Make your 1949 harvesting pay.** See your Cockshutt dealer before you decide and get all the details on the up-to-date "SP 110", "SP 112" and "SP 115" line of Harvester Combines.



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**"YOU CAN TELL THE WORLD"**



## *You Get 'Tops' in Combine Performance*

### **WITH A JOHN DEERE"**

**W**Henever farmers gather to talk shop, you can bet your bottom dollar some enthusiastic "evangelist" will start "singing the praises" of John Deere Combines. And it's no wonder. Just as naturally as night follows day, owners of John Deere Combines quickly become their best salesmen.

Bigger capacity in cutting, threshing, separating, and cleaning units, *plus strength* and plenty of it, are the big reasons why John Deere Combines are such outstanding performers—why they consistently lead in harvesting *more acres every day* and in *saving more bushels per acre*.

#### **LEADER OF THE SELF-PROPELLED**

The No. 55 twelve-foot combine has established itself as the true leader of the self-propelleds. Unusual comfort and ease of operation from the high, roomy, operator's platform . . . selective ground speed control, which permits combining at any speed from a mere crawl on up . . . engine and grain tank on top of the combine, which gives you an equalized load on the wheels for best traction and stability, easier steering and more even cutting . . . double-ram hydraulic platform control—these are but a few of the *extra-value features* of the No. 55.

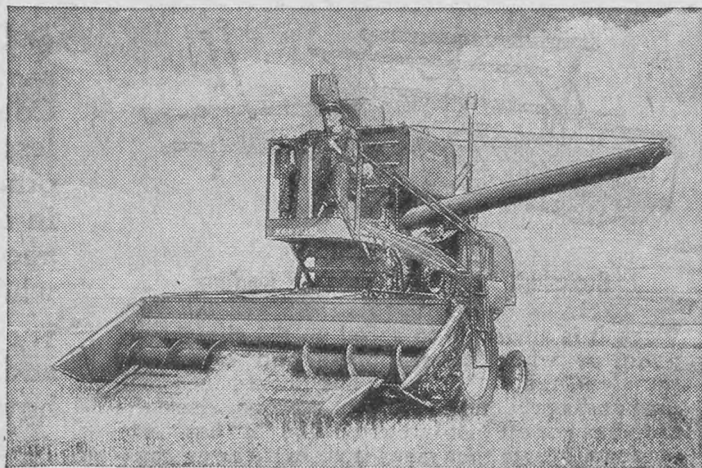
#### **No. 36 LEVEL LAND COMBINE**

Where big daily capacity is the first requirement in a combine, the No. 36 Level Land Combine with 16-1/2- or 20-foot platform is your best bet. This famous grain-saving leader of the "huskies" has been faithfully serving large-acreage farmers for three generations.

#### **No. 12-A FOR SMALLER FARMS**

Small-acreage farmers look to the No. 12-A for complete satisfaction in every combineable crop. Cutting a six-foot swath, this full-width, straight-through combine is the *practical, general-purpose* outfit for straight or windrow harvesting.

See your John Deere dealer for complete information on these money-making combines or write today for free folders.



● Picking up a heavy crop of windrowed flax with the John Deere No. 55 Twelve-Foot, Self-Propelled Combine.



● Here's the John Deere No. 12-A saving a heavy crop of windrowed wheat at rock-bottom cost.



● The John Deere No. 36 Level Land Combine has plenty of capacity to handle a 20-foot swath of heavy grain without loss.

pounds of milk, the cows only gave 31 pounds more milk for each 100 pounds of additional grain.

Suppose we take two extreme examples to illustrate the amount of grain which can be profitably fed.

Large cows eat more than small cows and it will, therefore, take more pounds of grain to balance the larger quantities of roughage they will consume. Also a richer ration is necessary to produce a richer milk. Let us say, therefore, that we have a small cow, whose milk tests five per cent and that it takes 120 pounds of her milk to equal the value of 100 pounds of grain or mixed feed. Milk is, therefore, sold very cheaply in relation to the price of feed, and the U.S. experiment referred to indicates that in such a case it would probably not pay to feed more than one pound of grain to about 8.5 pounds of milk produced. On the other hand, if it only took 50 pounds of milk from the same cow, to buy 100 pounds of grain or mixed feed, it would be equally profitable to feed one pound of grain for each 2.1 pounds of milk produced.

If, for example, milk sells for \$4 per hundred pounds and grain or concentrate are worth \$3 per hundred pounds then the dairyman must get 75 pounds of milk or more, from each additional hundred pounds of concentrate fed. If any lesser increase is secured the milk-grain ratio is too narrow, and the grain should be decreased a little bit until the maximum production at a profit is reached.

#### **Feed Or Fence**

**T**HERE is an old saying among sheepmen, "You must either feed or fence your sheep." If the sheep are hungry they will tend to find their way out of most fences, while if well fed they will not be hard to keep at home.

There are more important reasons for providing good pasture. In Canada the chief source of revenue from a sheep enterprise is derived from the sale of the lamb crop. Adequate pasture increases returns.

Pasture of two types can be provided. The first and most common is permanent pasture. Trials conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, over the past 19 years, are reported by S. B. Williams, Animal Husbandry Division, to have shown that sheep pasture is improved by the application of a complete chemical fertilizer. Over the period of the tests the fertilized fields showed a 56 per cent increase in carrying capacity over the unfertilized fields. This more than paid for the cost of the fertilizer and for its application.

Under certain conditions it is advantageous to provide pasture for sheep by the use of a succession of cultivated crops. The merit of this system is that more sheep can be carried per acre, and a good supply of fresh feed is available for the dry season, thus ensuring maximum lamb growth throughout the year. At Ottawa, a rotation consisting essentially of oats and Sudan grass, followed by clover and timothy, then rape and fall rye, has given consistently higher returns than has permanent pasture.

Regardless of the type of pasture used, it is important that it be dry and well drained and that sheep are provided with clean water, salt and shade.

# **JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED**

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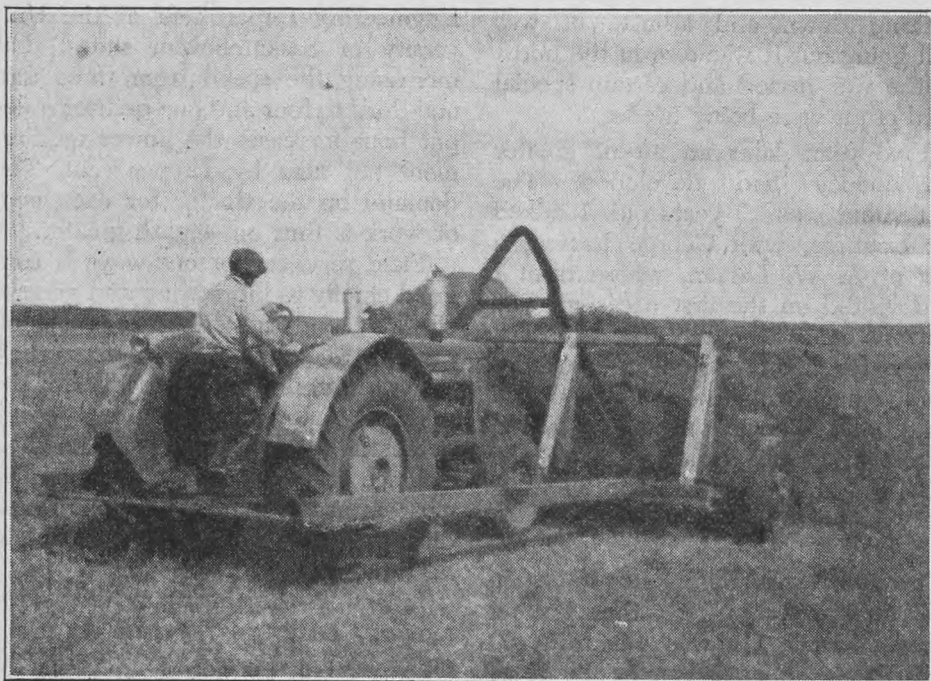




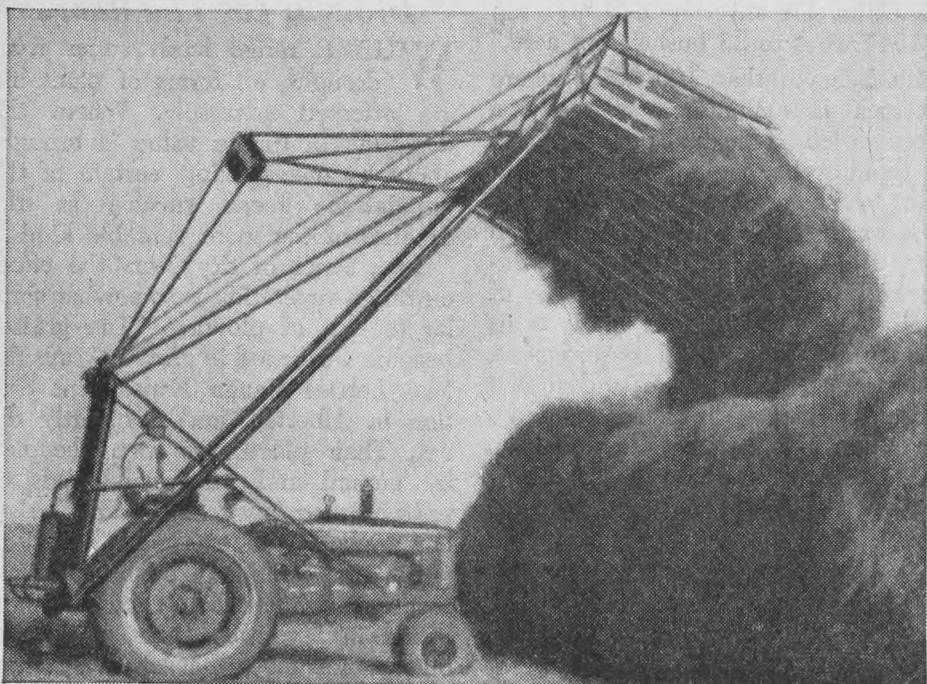
## FIELD



The hay harvest is being mechanized. This homemade stacker was built from the materials at hand and uses the power of the farm tractor. Hay is pushed onto the tines of the stacker bucket by a sweep which may be pushed by horses or by another tractor. The cable from the bucket to the tractor runs up and over a pulley on the back-stop, to lift as the tractor is moved back. Solid posts must be driven into the ground to prevent sliding and hold the long arms of the stacker as they swing upward. This machine is of the over-shot type. Note the finished stack in the background, built by the two men in the picture.



Here is a push-sweep, operated on the front of the tractor. Many machines have been built on this principle and many have failed to operate properly because of steering difficulties. It is essential that the turning mechanism of the sweep be designed in line with the steering geometry of the tractor. Adjustments should be provided on the arms and drag link. Some machines have been built with caster wheels, but they make the tractor hard to steer, since considerable side-thrust must be applied to turn the loaded casters.



Commercial haying machinery is being made more versatile, and can be used for numerous jobs around the farm. Most manufacturers supply a choice of shovels, forks and buckets which are suitable for handling earth, manure, hay or snow. Many of these machines have been used as scaffolding when painting, repairing or erecting buildings. Each farm finds a new use for them—even to hanging the pig for the family pork barrel.

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That's why it  
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New and Improved

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New and Improved Havoline Motor oil flushes away costly carbon and sludge — *keeps engines cleaner and better lubricated.* So this famous premium motor oil, a noted leader in America for over forty years, provides more power and pull, more gas-miles, lower up-keep costs. Havoline Motor Oil fights corrosion and acid forming impurities, too — both enemies of engine power and life. Save time, trouble and expense — ask your McColl - Frontenac representative for New and Improved Havoline Motor Oil now.

### 6 powerful reasons why it pays to use New and Improved HAVOLINE Motor Oil

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- 2 **MORE GAS MILES** — A clean motor can do its job more easily, so it uses less fuel.
- 3 **MORE OIL MILES** — Oil lubricates better in a clean motor; more protection from wear.
- 4 **MORE ECONOMY** — Not only in gas and oil but in repairs, through less wear.
- 5 **MORE PLEASURE** — You get smoother, more dependable engine performance.
- 6 **MORE CAR AND TRUCK MILES — MORE TRACTOR HOURS** — You get longer engine life, extra protection against corrosion, too.



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**TEXACO** Petroleum **PRODUCTS**

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Pneumonia  
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**SULMET\***  
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*Lederle*

Equine influenza is usually accompanied by secondary bacterial invaders that produce pneumonia, strangles and septicemia — all dangerous and costly disease conditions. Prompt use of SULMET Sulfamethazine may save serious loss.

SULMET Sulfamethazine *Lederle* will usually maintain effective blood levels on once-a-day treatment... Effectiveness of blood concentrations maintained on smaller amounts of SULMET emphasize the economy of using this drug... In relation to other sulfas, SULMET has a low toxicity.

SULMET Sulfamethazine is recommended for the treatment of such disease conditions as necro and infectious pneumonia in hogs; foot rot in dairy and beef cattle and sheep; shipping fever in all farm animals; calf scours and bacillary enteritis in dairy and beef cattle, sheep and horses; navel ill in foals; acute mastitis, and chronic mastitis when used with VETICILLIN\* Penicillin *Lederle*; coccidiosis in sheep and calves; cecal coccidiosis, pullorum disease, acute fowl cholera, and coryza in poultry; also, for septicemia (blood poisoning) and many secondary bacterial infections associated with virus diseases.

Every attempt should be made to secure a diagnosis for maximum efficiency in the use of this product. For best management and disease-control procedures, consult your veterinarian.

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Animal Industry Section

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## Progress In The Rolling Hills

*This Alberta irrigated district has moved ahead since it was settled by the P.F.R.A. in 1939*

THE Rolling Hills District in southern Alberta represents a portion of the southern end of the Eastern Irrigation District. It is most notable for the fact that it was this area, in the late '30's, about which the P.F.R.A. entered into an arrangement with the trustees of the E.I.D. for the development of a 25,000-acre tract to accommodate about 150 families, mostly from Saskatchewan, who had been beaten by the long years of drought and low yields on some of the poorer lands of that province.

I visited the area in 1943 and again last summer, five years later. On the earlier occasion the settlers were still establishing themselves. Many were not accustomed to irrigation methods or requirements. Some, perhaps, could not or would not adapt themselves to it. Though it was five years from the time the first settlers came into the district the process of shaking down and adjustment was still going on. It was also in the midst of the war period and certain special seed crops were being tried.

Five years later an air of greater permanency had developed. The settlement was 10 years old. I talked for example, with George Larson, a son of A. W. Larson, whose farm I had visited on the first occasion. The Larsons came originally from Robsart, where for nearly 30 years the elder Larson had struggled against adverse conditions. Though never on relief, even during the worst years of the '30's, only five good crops in 30 years were experienced.

GEORGE LARSON operates a quarter-section in the Rolling Hills District. He was pasturing 40 head of cattle on a community lease and in '47 fed all the grain he produced except a thousand bushels, mostly wheat and flax. Flax has been a very successful crop apparently, the yield being substantially higher than in the first years of the district, when on new breaking seven to eight bushels of flax were secured. "Now," said Mr. Larson, "you can get 15 bushels of flax any time and my crop in 1947 went to 22 bushels per acre."

He believes that 160 acres where livestock is maintained is really a two-man-job. If he had only 80 acres he thought he could farm it better. Also, by pasturing on the community lease during the pasture season he can carry 100 head of cattle over the winter and buy no feed. Half-a-ton of alfalfa hay per head, plus straw, is his estimate of the normal requirement. Peas do well in the district and quite a substantial acreage is seeded annually. Mr. Larson also grows soft, white spring wheat of the Lemlie variety.

R. P. Thomsen who came into the district also in 1939 from Gull Lake, Saskatchewan, operates three quarters of land plus 1,300 acres of undeveloped land some distance away. This farm is pretty well mechanized, with three tractors and a commercial hay stacker, which with three men to operate it enables him to put up about 25 acres of hay or approximately a 25-ton stack per day. With prices holding up fairly well and a local plant available for utilizing alfalfa and making

flax tow, there was also a market at about \$10 a ton for flax straw. The time of my visit followed prolonged and heavy rains, as a result of which I was unable to get around to all parts of the district. My impression, however, was that it had moved ahead substantially in the five years since I had last seen it, and that none of the settlers who had come in the early years would have much, if any, cause for regret.—H.S.F.

### Operating The One-Way

HIGH-SPEED operation of the one-way disc is a common fault. High speeds are a direct hazard to soil conservation, causing unnecessary pulverization and destroying the trash cover. Four miles per hour is suggested as a maximum speed. Above this limit more power is required per acre and breakages from stones are more frequent. Test work done by the Agricultural Engineering Department at the University of Saskatchewan shows that increasing the speed from three and one-third to four and one-quarter miles per hour increases the power requirement per acre by 12 per cent. The demand on the tractor for each acre of work is thus one-eighth greater.

Field servicing of one-ways is confined chiefly to lubricating and general checking and tightening. It is a good practice to tighten down nuts so their edges are in line with the edges of the castings. Loosening nuts are easily detected by this system. It is also good practice to strike each disc when the gang is in the raised position. Loose discs will have a dull ring and should be tightened.

Most of the bearings are slow-moving, heavy-duty types. A sticky grease should be used as it will work under pressure and will cling to the working surfaces. If the special greases are not at hand, soft gun grease can be greatly improved by the addition of 10 to 15 per cent of transmission oil well mixed in with a paddle. The machines must be in a state of good repair and maintenance to do efficient work.

### Drought On The Range

WHERE range lands suffer from drought, all forms of plant life are affected adversely. Where the depletion in forage value is brought about by over-grazing, certain of the unpalatable feeds survive at the expense of the more valuable kinds.

In a series of dry years the effect on range vegetation is somewhat similar to that of plowing. "The grasses become weakened in growth," says the Manyberries Range Experiment Station in Alberta, "and frequently die out. Their places are then occupied by annual and perennial weeds of unstable and low forage value." Also, many plants fail to produce seed in periods of drought. The bunch grass seedlings which have become established in favorable years, are killed out. Winds blow the soil away from around crowns of grass plants, leaving the roots exposed to eventual killing.

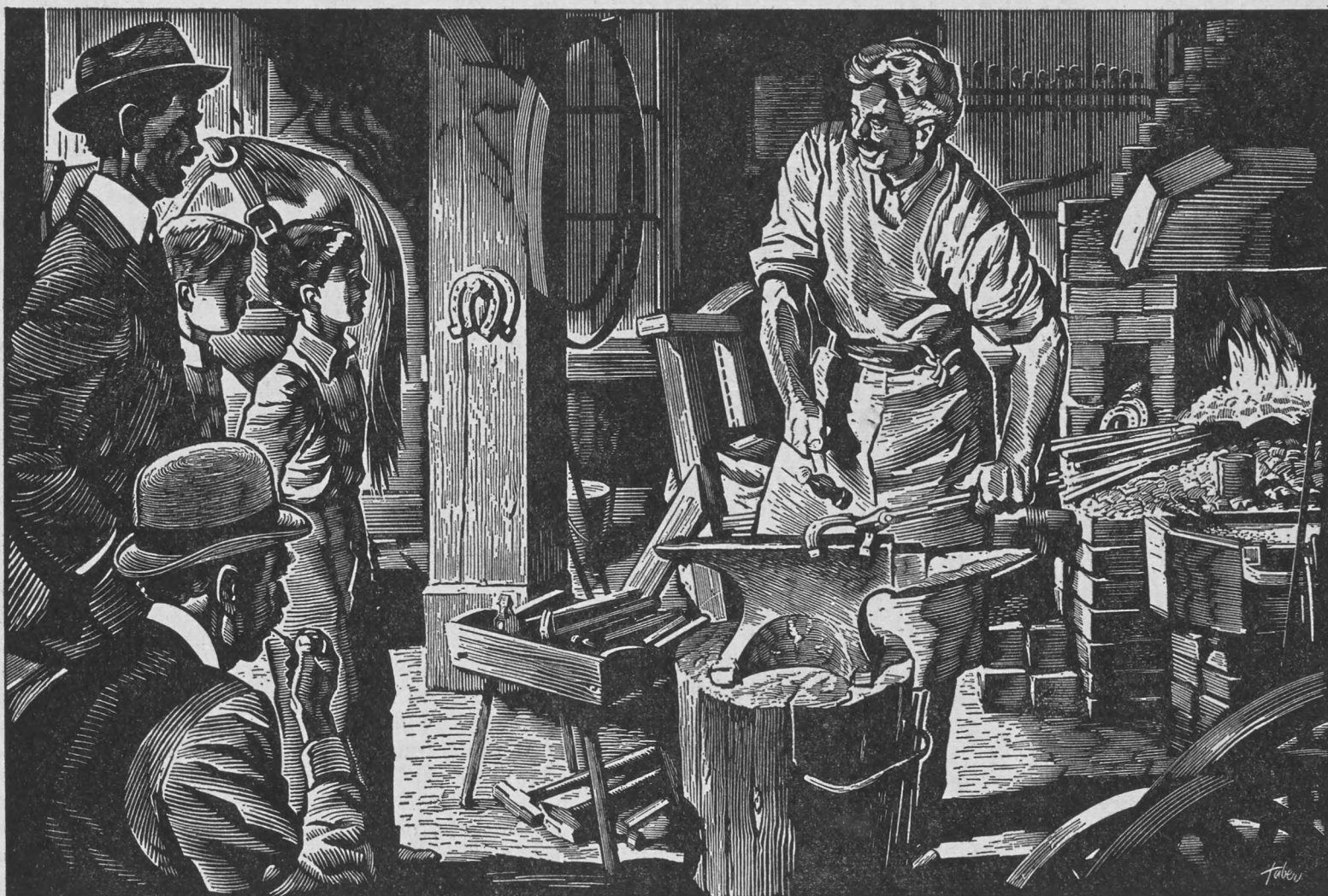
The worst calamity that can befall a range is to over-graze it in a period of drought. This may lead to such complete depletion as to require reseeded.



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Designed for on-and-off the road  
service.

## King Ranch

Continued from page

the ranch for four or five generations, and they have an obvious loyalty to the organization. They all speak Spanish.

With 2,500 miles of fences to keep in repair, fencing alone is a big job. No barbed wire is used, because of the ever present possibility of horses being wire-cut. Either five strands of No. 9 smooth wire or heavy page wire is used. Native round cedar posts which last 25 to 30 years untreated are set in the fence lines at intervals of one to two rods. No staples are used. The smooth No. 9 wire is threaded in holes drilled through the middle of the posts with a portable electric drill. The page wire is wired in four or five places on each post, by means of a piece of No. 9 wire being doubled and inserted through a hole drilled at right angles to the direction of the fence; the ends being doubled back and wound around the page wire strands.

Rainfall in this part of Texas averages 25 inches per year. Due to the fact that freezing temperatures are very rare in winter, the grass grows whenever there is adequate moisture. Extended periods of drought occur at certain seasons of the year and the Texas cattleman is just as much concerned with these drought stretches as the Canadian cattleman is with winter. Cattle sometime emerge from these drought periods in poorer condition than they do after a hard winter on a western ranch. Heavy feeding of supplemental protein feeds is often resorted to during these periods.

**C**ARRYING capacity on the King ranch averages 10 acres per head for cattle. Range which has been cleared of Mesquite brush and prickly pear, then re-seeded to grass and clover has a much higher carrying power. The majority of the range on this ranch is covered with a dense growth of mesquite and prickly pear. This growth has increased greatly during the past 50 years. Prior to that time the country was periodically burned off in the course of Mexican uprisings along the Texas-Mexico border, and this growth was thus kept in check.

An extensive program of brush clearing and range improvement is being carried on at the King ranch. The owners have co-operated with the manufacturers of heavy Le Tourneau equipment and an effective brush-clearing apparatus has been developed. It consists of a huge tractor mounted on twelve-foot steel wheels and drawing a heavy blade cutter somewhat

like a Noble blade. This outfit which weighs 250 tons travels over the heaviest brush, smashes it down and cuts off the roots a foot below the surface. This treatment kills the mesquite and prickly pear. A qualified agronomist, employed by the ranch on a permanent basis, supervises the re-seeding of such range. As the mesquite brush reaches a maximum height of 25 feet, the effective clearing of such range is a task of large proportions.

Prickly pear grows in dense clusters and reaches a height of six feet. In drought periods the plant is sometimes put through a feed cutter and the ground-up pulp serves to keep cattle alive. Some stockmen burn off the spines with a blow torch so the cattle can eat the prickly pear on the range. Occasionally cattle develop the habit of eating the prickly pear, spines and all. They are known as "pear-eaters" and once they get this habit they never get fat. The spines on the prickly pear are exceedingly sharp and well over an inch long. Such a diet, compared with thistles would make mature Russian thistles compare favorably with lettuce!

As there is very little natural water available on the range, the King ranch has equipped all pastures with wells and windmills. Hundreds of these windmills keep several crews busy servicing them the year round. At each well is a large reserve reservoir from which water flows to a stock tank via an automatic float valve control.

Adjacent to some of these windmills large wire corrals known as traps have been constructed. The entrance to these traps is a gradually narrowing alley that comes to a point. This point is made by two sets of hinged poles that have the extreme ends sharply pointed. Cattle walk into the trap via this alley and spread the point as they enter. An automatic spring arrangement closes the point after they enter and they are effectively corralled. Large stock trucks that carry a carload of cattle, then back up to a loading chute and haul away all cattle that are wanted. Owing to the density of the brush in many areas, it is out of the question to round up cattle on horseback and the above system proves most effective as a substitute.

The workshops at each divisional headquarters of the ranch are well equipped and able to service ranch equipment that varies from an auxiliary pump engine to a four-motored aircraft. New automobiles of standard models are brought into these shops, completely stripped of body and fenders, and then rebuilt into serviceable ranch cars. They are provided with extra clearance, heavy springs,



In Lincolnshire, mechanization makes its imprint on British farm barns.



robust leather upholstery, and then equipped with grub-boxes, assorted tools, gun scabbards, etc. When completely rebuilt they are able to go almost anywhere on the range and are used for many purposes. Also noted in the workshops were well-equipped fire engines ready for use at a moment's notice.

The ranch maintains its own saddlery, where large numbers of saddles and cowboy boots are made for the use of ranch personnel. Ranch employees and their families utilize most of the production of meat and wool from the 10,000 sheep that are carried on the range. Practically all the basic food required by the hundreds of people living on this ranch is grown right on the ranch.

ON the main headquarters division of the ranch is located the famous ranch house, "Santa Gertrudis." This huge, white house with red tiled roof is of Spanish architecture and is reputed to have cost in excess of a third of a million dollars. Adjacent are numerous other ranch buildings including a most elaborate set of stables for the many Thoroughbred and Quarter horses.

A recently completed housing project at this division consisted of 110 brick cottages for ranch employees and their families. Each of these cottages was 20 feet by 40 feet in size and substantially built throughout. These brick houses replaced frame cottages which had seen nearly half a century of service. Each house had a large area of land around it and community recreational centres were nearby.

An interesting and profitable sideline on the King ranch is oil. Situated in a rich oil-producing area, the ranch now has 450 oil wells in production. The development of this oil has resulted in a most complete network of hard-surface all-weather roads on the ranch which greatly facilitates the work of trucking stock and supplies to or from any needed point.

On many Texas ranches oil has made it possible to build well and permanently. It has been the source of funds for extensive range rehabilitation, which has made it possible to increase beef production to a marked degree. As one tall Texan put it—"a few cows will do all right under the shade of an oil derrick."

Texas cattlemen have much in common with Canadian cattlemen. They have a quiet assurance and a slow-spoken manner that is most appealing. Their faith in their country and in their own ability to do things knows no bounds. Theirs is a big country and they are big people, both physically and mentally. Texans have sometimes been accused of over-advertising their state, but a brief glance at it impresses a visitor with the fact that they really have something to talk about. Thoughtfulness, kindness, tolerance, and gracious hospitality are all most obvious characteristics of the Texas cattlemen.

(NOTE: H. J. Hargrave is supervisor of range experimental and development work for the Dominion Experimental Farms Service, with superintendence of work at Manyberries and Scandia, Alberta, and Kamloops, B.C. He has recently returned from a 13,000-mile investigational trip in the United States, visiting most of the states west of the Mississippi River.)



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17.00	9.00	4.50	18.00	9.50	4.75
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Leghorns per 100 \$30.00; Barred Rocks \$28.00; Hampshires \$28.00; Wyandottes \$30.00; Light Sussex \$32.00; White Rocks \$30.00. Heavy Breed Cockerels \$11.00; Light Breed \$3.00.

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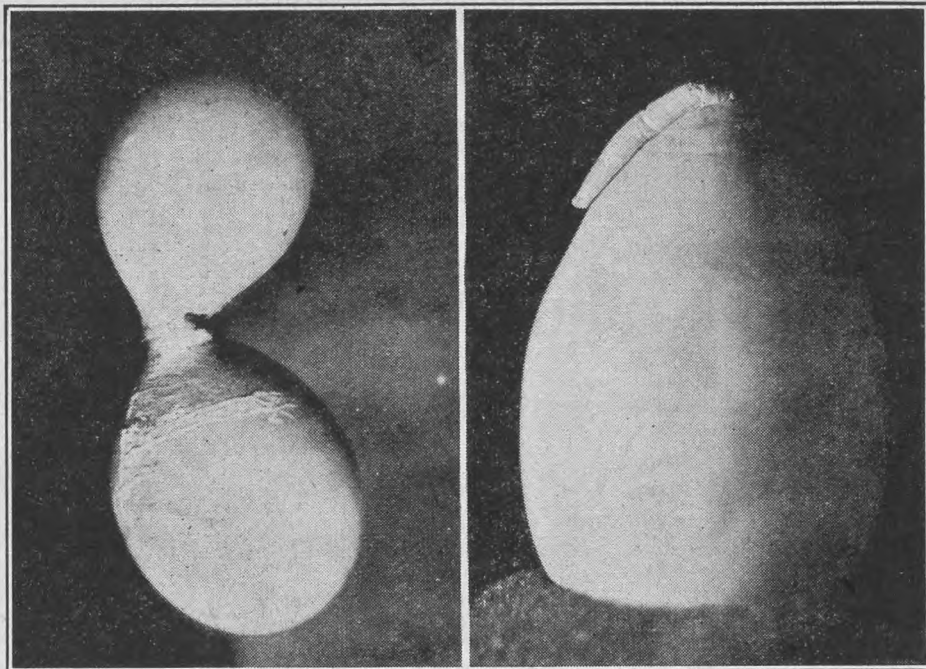
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POULTRY



The hens that laid these eggs had new ideas.

[Photos by Paul Hadley.]

Broody Hens

IN most farm flocks a broody hen is looked upon as a general nuisance, and often is given some rough treatment. This is always a mistake. The hen is there to lay eggs and abuse will likely put her out of production and into a complete moult. A hen that is going broody will attempt to fill a nest with eggs and then hatch them. At the commencement of the broody period she is in full lay. The objective should be to break the broody tendency, and at the same time maintain production.

Every flock should be provided with a broody coop. Heavy, one-inch wire mesh or narrow slats makes a satisfactory floor, the idea being to keep the bird's breast cool. A coop two feet by three feet, placed against the wall at one end of the roost, will be sufficient to serve the average flock.

Never let a broody hen spend a night on the nest, advises C. W. Traves, Poultry Commissioner, Alberta Department of Agriculture. Broodiness is most frequent during the spring and early summer, and if nests are watched at this time of year, the first night a hen stays on the nest at roosting time she should be placed in the broody coop. Feed her laying mash, whole oats and water as though she had the run of the pen. In two or three days the broody tendency will likely be broken up and production will continue.

Incubation Important

AN experiment conducted at the Dominion Experimental Station, Saanichton, B.C., indicates the importance of great care in the incubation of eggs. In this experiment eggs from three sires were incubated up to the fourteenth day in an incubator which always gave good service. After 14 days half the eggs from each sire were transferred to another machine for completion of the hatch. In the second machine temperatures were at 100 degrees F. for the top trays and at 95 degrees F. for the trays immediately below. These two top trays were the only ones used.

The chicks hatched from both machines were brooded and raised together, and were carried through the first laying year in the same pens. Of the chicks hatched in the good incubator 92 per cent survived and laid an average of 229 eggs per bird. From

the incubator where half the eggs were at a temperature of 95 degrees F. only 47 per cent survived and the average production was 187 eggs per bird.

These large differences appear to be related to unsatisfactory incubation. It suggests that small faults in incubation might be expected to have a significant effect. H. S. Gutteridge, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, Central Experimental Station, Ottawa, suggests that it would seem that no amount of care during the brooding, rearing and laying period is able to nullify the bad effects of unsatisfactory conditions of incubation.

Pasture For Economy

FOR the last few years it has been possible to make some money from poultry, even if the efficiency of production was fairly low. With any threat of a declining market the efficient and economical production of poultry becomes more important.

Feed is the largest single expense in poultry raising, so a minimum feed cost for a maximum increase in body weight or egg production is a good economic objective. Feed costs can be lowered in several ways. A well-balanced ration permits greatest egg production or increase in body weight per unit of feed, and so increases net returns. The provision of good pasture reduces the consumption of more costly feeds. In the case of growing birds it has been estimated that the possible saving may run as high as 20 per cent. H. S. Gutteridge, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, reports that experimental work done at Ottawa indicates that with good pasture it has been possible to almost equal, at less expense, the gains made by birds raised on costly rations.

Losses Due To Tuberculosis

NO one would deny that tuberculosis in poultry flocks can cause heavy losses. These losses are attributable to decreased egg production, death of infected birds, infection of hogs and consequent loss of hog carcasses in whole or part, when they are marketed, condemnation and discard of chickens found to be unfit for human food, loss of all feed fed to sick birds, and the infection of other birds, hogs and even sheep by infected birds.

Dr. C. H. Bigland, Pathologist on Poultry Diseases, Alberta Department

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New Hampshires	34.00	17.50	19.00	10.00	
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Leghorn Cockerels, per 100					\$4.00

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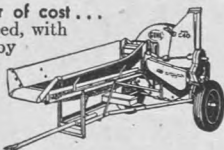
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There's Nothing Better Than a GEHL

Since 1859

of Agriculture, advises that the large number of cases of tuberculosis diagnosed at the Department Laboratory suggests that a great many flocks contain infected birds.

The time was that tuberculosis was tolerated because it was thought to be incurable. That argument cannot be used today. Departments of agriculture, universities and experimental farms are ready to supply the information on control to any poultry breeder, who cares to write.

### The Hen Is Not a Machine

If all of us would realize that the hen is not an egg laying machine, but rather a sensitive organism which responds to her surroundings, then perhaps we would not be so likely to take her for granted. Right from hatching time, the chickens are affected by their management, feeding, housing, etc. The moving of birds during the growing season or a sudden change of feed has an effect upon them but we are not so likely to notice their reaction at this time. However, once the pullets are in production, any change is almost immediately reflected in a lowering of production.

Many factors which may at the time seem insignificant, can upset the birds. For instance in the fall, the pullets may be laying quite heavily while on range. When moved to their winter quarters production will likely drop for a while or may even cease. Consider the plight of the poultryman who was getting about 250 eggs per day from his pullets while on range. They were moved early in November to a recently completed house and a week later, he did not get a single egg.

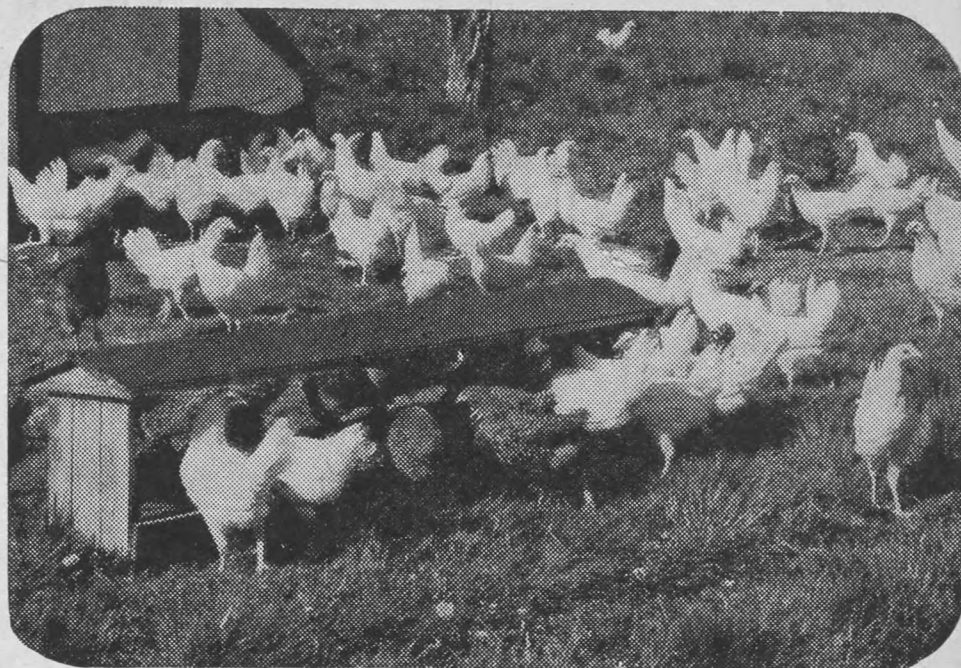
There are many items in a management program which should be carefully watched. Do not over-feed the whole grain as this will cut down on mash consumption. While the results may not become evident over-night, such a feeding program will result in lowered production and greater susceptibility to colds. On the average, 100 layers should receive not more than 12-15 pounds of whole grain per day. Avoid sudden changes in feed. When changing from a laying to breeding mash, do so gradually. Allow 10-14 days and dilute the laying mash with increasing quantities of the breeding mash over this period of time. Any difference in taste, color or texture will not be so apparent.

### Don't Forget Moulting Hens

THE moulting period is one which allows the hen time to regain lost weight and vitality, as well as replenishing her store of the essential nutrients, such as vitamins and minerals. During this time whole grains are fed in greater quantity to help build up body weight.

When the moult is nearly completed, reduce the amount of whole grain to about 12 pounds per 100 birds per day and supply a breeders' mash. Old hens put on fat more readily than the pullets and for this reason, controlled grain feeding is essential. The breeders' mash will supply the necessary vitamins and minerals.

To encourage mash consumption, feed a little wet mash and, if available, some good quality alfalfa, either in the dried form or ground and mixed with the wet mash. Any hens which do not appear to be in good condition should be removed from the pen.



## Don't Miss The Months That Really Pay! Speed The Day Your Pullets Lay ... With "MIRACLE" Growing Mash

Many a farmer nurses his chicks carefully through the first critical weeks... then lets them fend for themselves. The result is slow growth and a poorly developed flock. Instead of starting to lay in the fall when the price of eggs is high, they start months later when eggs are cheap. They also tend to be poorer layers than earlier-maturing pullets.

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"Miracle" Growing Mash gives pullets the vital food elements that build growth. It ensures sturdy, large-framed birds with the internal development and stamina needed to withstand heavy laying. Get your flock ready for early production by feeding them "Miracle" Growing Mash now.

Don't Buy Feeds... Buy Results!

### "MIRACLE" LAYING MASH

Once your pullets begin to lay, feed them "Miracle" Laying Mash liberally. "Miracle" Laying Mash, like all "Miracle" Feeds, is a scientific blend of balanced ingredients, and contains elements to stimulate high egg production.

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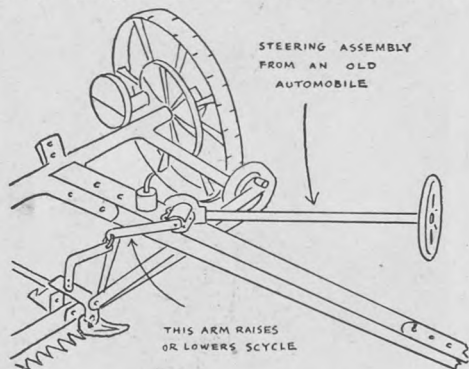
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## Workshop In June

*This is a paint-up and clean-up month*

### Control For Tractor Mower

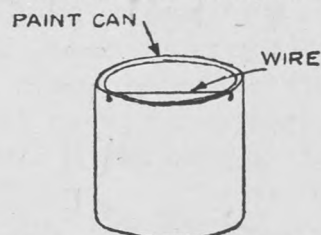
This idea makes it easy to convert a horse-drawn mower to a one-man tractor mower. An old automobile steering mechanism is mounted on the stub tongue of the mower with the



steering arm connected to the inner shoe. This will raise and lower the cutter-bar as the wheel is turned by the operator. It is necessary to brace the steering column near the wheel with a brace to the tongue. The brace holds the wheel solidly in a position where the operator can reach it easily from the seat of the tractor.—A.A.

### Paint Brush Wiper

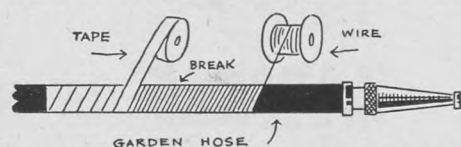
To keep paint from running down the outside of the can after scraping off excess from the brush, tie a wire



across the mouth. When the brush is drawn against the wire, the paint drips back into the pail.—A.B.L.

### Repairing Garden Hose

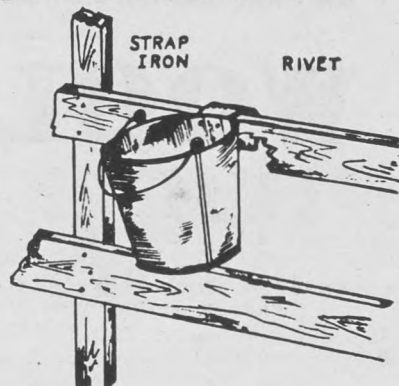
This is an easy, efficient system I use to repair broken or leaky garden hose. The weakened part is first wrapped as tightly as possible with fine wire. This tends to compress the rub-



ber or canvas and close to the holes; it also strengthens the section. Tape is then wrapped over the wire to hold it in place and completely seals the breaks. One layer of rubber tape and one of friction tape makes the best combination.—H.M.S.

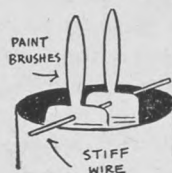
### Handy Calf Pail

For feeding calves, I use the device drawn here. It consists of a pail with a piece of heavy strap iron riveted to



the rim and bent over one of the boards of the pen. The calves can drink their milk without spilling it and later it can be used for meal and chop.—G.T.N.

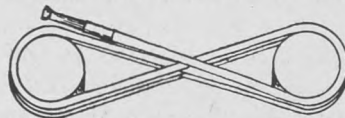
### Paint Brush Storage



Paint brushes should be kept in turpentine or solvent if they have any paint in them, but they should not be left standing on their bristles. To accomplish this, drill a small hole through each handle low enough to keep the bristles off the bottom. A stiff wire through the hole will act as a hanger. The turpentine, paint remover or oil should cover the bristles.—J.J.F.

### Proper Coiling

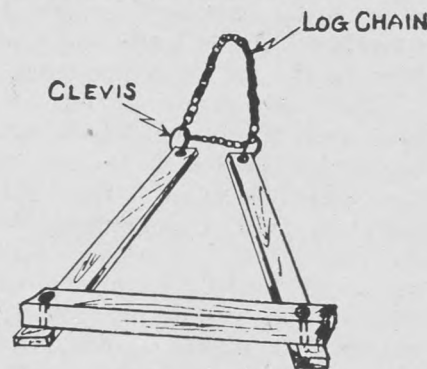
Lengths of hose, rope or wire should be coiled to prevent kinking. This can be done by winding them around two cans in the shape of a figure "8." The turn at one can is to the left and the



turn at the other is to the right so that the two tend to neutralize each other and keep the length straight when it is unwound.

### Rock Mover

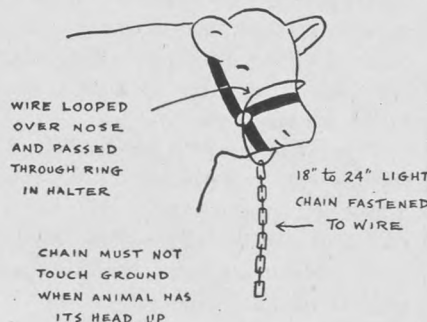
This device can be used to pull away large rocks if they are sufficiently raised out of the ground. It consists of three four by six-inch pieces, each four feet long, bolted together at the back with five-eighth inch bolts. The chain



is slipped through the two heavy clevises on the front ends of the side pieces. It is advisable to reinforce the back corners with light angle iron straps or buggy tires. When the side arms are placed to straddle the rock the chain is tightened and tends to lift the rock as it pulls.—J.R.K.

### Electric Fence Aid

Cattle will sometimes start jumping over electric fences. This may be stopped by hanging a short chain from the halter of the offender. Run hay wire



over the nose of the cow, through the two rings on the sides of the halter and use this to carry the chain. Leave enough slack in the wire to allow the cow to eat and part the hair so the wire makes close contact with the skin. After three or four days with the chain, the cow should be "educated" not to jump the electric fence.—A.C.W.

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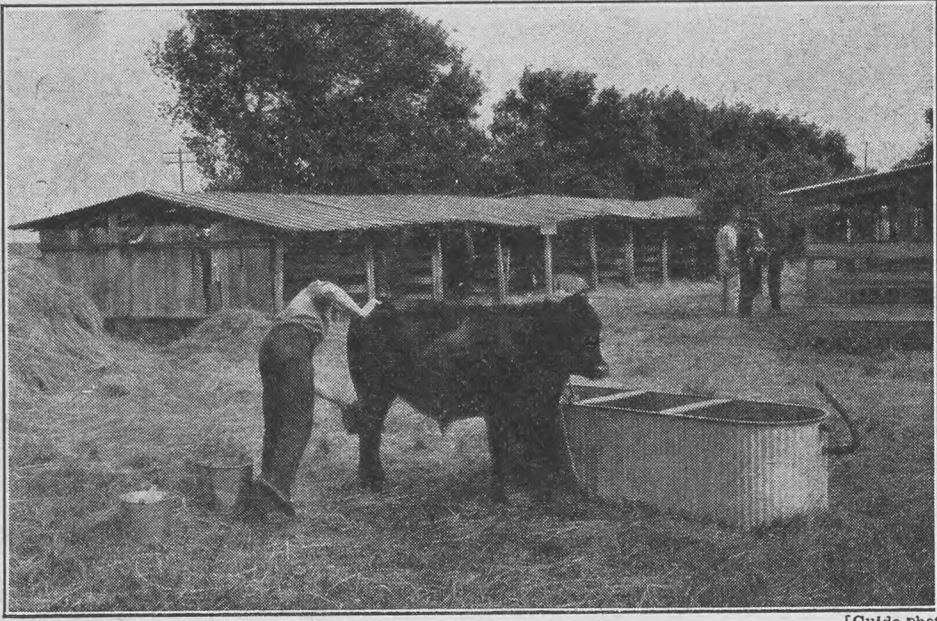
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## FARM YOUNG PEOPLE



This young farmer is smartening his calf up for the show. [Guide photo]

### Club Members Do Well

ACTIVE membership in junior clubs has started many boys and girls on the path to a useful and pleasant career. Dale MacDonald's membership in the calf club at Bridgeville, Nova Scotia, had much to do with the setting up of a good Guernsey herd on the MacDonald farm. In 1938 Dale joined the calf club and bought a registered Guernsey heifer for this project. Since that time, in co-operation with his parents, he has increased the farm herd from seven to 35 head with 25 head milking. The calf bought in 1938 is still in the herd, as are several of her offspring.

In 1942 Dale and his team-mate, Frank Calder, represented Nova Scotia at National Club Week in Toronto. He has completed the two-year general farm course at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and is now secretary of the Hopewell District Farmers' Association.

FROM Saskatchewan comes the report that Octaaf Leavens, a member of the Kamsack Junior Grain Club has gained the distinction of being the first club member to win a provincial championship in seed grain at the Provincial Seed Fair. His sample of Exeter oats made a score of 96.5 and 100 per cent germination and stood first for oats shown by a seed club member. The same sample went on to win the grand championship for oats in Saskatchewan.

IN 1942 Garnet Whitfield, Fraserville, Ontario, was a member of a team that won the Dominion championship for grain and seed judging. The same year he joined the East Durham Swine Club, and exhibited a pair of registered sows. He still has one of his original pair of sows and from this animal and her full sister he has developed one of the best herds in central Ontario. He has been a consistent winner of ribbons at the local and Class A fairs.

### Young Livestock Farmers

NOT all of the younger farmers leave livestock in favor of working with machines. At 13, Brian Perry, Winifred Road, Great Yarmouth, England, has a 20-rod allotment, where he keeps six pigs, more than 100 chickens and a number of rabbits. He breeds, kills and dresses his own poultry and builds all the piggeries. He recently went alone to bid against

older Norfolk farmers at the local market. When his parents went on a holiday he refused to go because he said he had to "tend to the livestock."

The head shepherd at Tremain's Farm, Horsted Keynes, Sussex, is 15-year-old J. D. Payne. His employers, Messrs. A. Palmer and Sons, consider that he has the makings of a first-class flockmaster. He finds the work so enjoyable that it is difficult to persuade him to do work of any other type. He hopes to make his eight-year-old brother under-shepherd soon.

### North Dakota Clubs

FOUR-H membership in North Dakota appears to be on its way toward a new record. A drive for members was run through the late winter months, and by early April membership totalled no less than 11,583 in 965 clubs. In the last half of March 500 new members were brought in. Williams County was leading with a 4-H membership of 596, followed by Barnes with 518. The enrolment in the whole state is expected to reach 14,000 for 1949.

### Diploma In Agriculture

A TOTAL of 79 students were awarded their Diplomas in Agriculture this spring in the graduation exercises at the School of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan. Reg Gilstorf, Craik, Saskatchewan, was awarded the University of Saskatchewan silver medal for the highest average marks in the graduating class. Walter Scott Scholarships awarded annually to the most outstanding students of the year were given to Reg Gilstorf and to R. F. Fisher, Marshall, Saskatchewan.

Last fall 120 students registered in the first year of this two-year course. They are expected to return for their final courses next fall, starting work on October 26, reports A. A. Stilborn, acting director. At that time the school will be occupying a new building on the campus erected exclusively for it. A good year is anticipated.

At the University of Manitoba a good year is also anticipated for the two-year Diploma Course in 1949-50. Thirty-two students were awarded their Diplomas in Agriculture last spring, top honors going to Michael De Roo, Swan Lake, Manitoba. Next year's graduating class is likely to be larger, as there were 72 first-year students registered last year.

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# TIME

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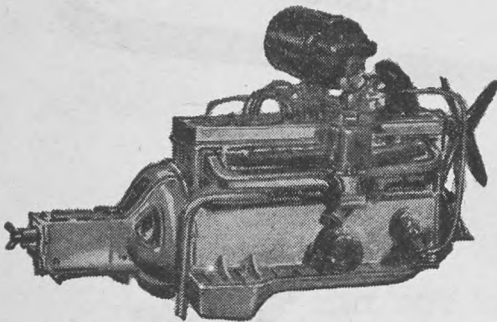
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## HORTICULTURE



[Guide photos.]

Several portions of British Columbia seem adapted to vegetable seed production. Here are onions growing for seed near Armstrong.

### Don't Clip Lawns Short

THE most common cruelty done to lawns is clipping them too short." This is the warning issued by W. R. Leslie, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Morden. All of the plant food of the roots as well as the tops of the grasses comes from materials manufactured in the leaves. The shorter the leaves the more fertilizer and water are required and the more likelihood of damage from weeds. Mr. Leslie advises setting the cutting bar at 1½ to two inches except for creeping bent grasses, which are mown short.

It is better to mow the lawns fairly frequently, especially when the grasses are growing rapidly. Long clippings not only spoil the appearance of the lawn but waste a great deal of rich plant food. Moreover long clippings need to be raked off not only because the lawn will look better, but because the roots may be injured by smothering.

### Thinning By Pruning

IF you have trees that bear irregularly, or carry crops that are too heavy for the good of the tree, this fact in pruning might be worth remembering:

Work done at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station indicates that on bearing apple trees, pruning off small branches which are making little growth helps to reduce the number of small apples and increases the chances for regular bearing. Roberts of that station measured terminal growth in eight commercial apple varieties and compared the different lengths of growth, with blossom bud formation.

He found that for every variety studied the longer the growth made during the season the smaller the percentage of growing points which blossomed. There were some differences between varieties but all varieties studied followed the same general pattern. When the Jonathan variety grew about two feet in the season, only about one growing point in ten blossomed. About five in ten blossomed when the growth was about one foot long, and where the growth was only about six inches, about 75 per cent of the terminal points blossomed. With some varieties a difference of six inches in terminal growth meant a greater difference in the percentage of blossoms formed than in the case of

Wealthy, for example, but in all cases long growth reduced the percentage of blossom buds formed.

The same studies showed that some varieties, at least, that have a habit of bearing every other year, formed too many blossom buds, even at their ordinary lengths of growth. This would indicate that cutting out (during the pruning season, before growth begins), some of these small branches would not only reduce the number of fruits and make the remaining ones larger, but help to induce more regular bearing. It should, of course, be borne in mind that very little if any pruning of fruit trees should be done during the growing season.

### Hormones Help Tomatoes

THE earliest tomatoes harvested generally bring the highest cash returns. The Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has discovered, however, that even if the fruit is set early enough, low night temperatures often prevent early ripening, even though the temperature may go high during the day. It is found that tomatoes will not set when the night temperature is below 59 degrees and this temperature or lower is sometimes encountered when the first trusses are in flower.

Ottawa has found that plant hormones sprayed on the blossoms when the nights are cool may help to overcome this poor set of tomatoes and also speed up the ripening of fruits that are already set.

Hormones for spraying on tomatoes are available under various trade names and generally obtainable at seed stores. Care should be taken to make sure whether an American or an Imperial gallon of water is called for. Any product made in the United States which does not specifically call for an Imperial gallon should be mixed on the basis of American measure of 128 ounces. Any type of sprayer which will give a fine concentrated type of spray will be satisfactory.

Direct the spray at the blossoms only, and thoroughly wet them. The whole plant need not be sprayed, though a small amount of spray on the foliage will do no particular damage. Begin as soon as the first flowers open and repeat at weekly intervals as more flowers appear. When night temperatures are regularly above 59 degrees, hormone spraying may be discontinued.



## Statesman

Continued from page 9

in debate, his forceful, yet simple and courteous style. Mr. Coldwell had the gift of directing searching criticism at the government without losing his innate dignity, a dignity which derived from his keen sense of responsibility to the parliamentary institution which he holds in such high regard. He showed himself at once to be a parliamentarian of unusual calibre, determined to pursue his socialist goal with full regard for the great democratic concept of responsible government. He mastered parliamentary procedure in short order, and today is freely acknowledged to be one of the two or three outstanding parliamentarians in the House of Commons.

**H**IS party had instantly recognized his leadership qualities. In 1934 he became National Secretary of the party, and in 1937 he was elected C.C.F. National Chairman. In 1940 he took over as acting House Leader from J. S. Woodsworth, who was in poor health, and on Mr. Woodsworth's death in 1942 he was the unanimous choice as National Leader and President. The C.C.F. follows the custom of electing its officers at each convention, held every second year and representative of the entire national membership. The conventions of 1944, '46 and '48 have all witnessed the warmest demonstrations of confidence in Mr. Coldwell from his C.C.F. associates. He has never been opposed in the contest.

During parliamentary sessions the many duties attending a national political leader centre in his sixth floor office in the Centre Block on Parliament Hill. On his office walls hang prints of Canadian paintings, and a number of family photographs. A fine bronze bust of J. S. Woodsworth decorates the room, and near at hand on the desk is a personally inscribed copy of a little-known Woodsworth book, "My Neighbor," often picked up and read in moments of leisure. There are odd mementos, too—a fragment of the bombed British House of Commons and a tin helmet, souvenirs of the "blitz" brought back from a 1944 visit to England. There are wooden gavels presented by the Canadian Teachers' Federation, still in use for the meetings at which Mr. Coldwell presides. There is a calendar inscribed with greetings from an old friend, Charlie Quan, who still sends annual

Christmas boxes of candy to the Coldwells from his "Texas Cafe" in Assiniboia, Saskatchewan. One is reminded of the long fight made by Mr. Coldwell to get the franchise and other rights of citizenship for the mild-mannered Chinese people who have come to live in Canada. In this office there is no formality, for C.C.F. colleagues enter casually at all hours to see "M. J.," and newspapermen and callers find ready access.

**T**HE pattern of M. J. Coldwell's life moves between this office and his home, where every free hour is spent in companionship with his stout-hearted invalid wife. The unfailing cheer and warm interest Mrs. Coldwell has continued to show in her husband's work, despite her long and acute suffering, has endeared her to countless friends. His chief recreation is to drive her about the Ottawa Valley, or occasionally on much longer trips. Last summer they travelled together by car to Winnipeg to the C.C.F. convention, accompanied by Margaret, their daughter, who is a graduate nurse. Their son, John Coldwell, has lived in Winnipeg with his wife and two small children since the war, when he served as a Flight Lieutenant in the R.C.A.F.

Simple testimony to the family devotion in the Coldwell home came in a typical letter in the summer of 1947 from a hospital chaplain who had met Mr. Coldwell, his wife, and Margaret, at a C.C.F. camp-school at Lake Couchiching, Ontario. Afterwards the clergyman wrote: "I am very pleased that the days at Couchiching gave us that contact with your family group. I am reminded of a place in Morley's 'Life of Gladstone,' where he quotes someone as saying that 'private virtue is public good.' And in that I discovered another notable contribution you are making."

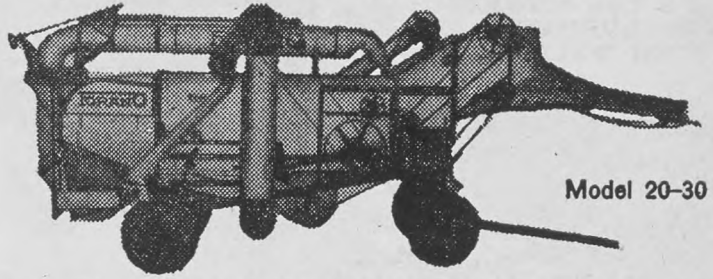
In recent years Mr. Coldwell has assumed an increasing role on the international scene. In 1941 and again in 1948, he attended London meetings of the Empire Parliamentary Conference. In 1944 and in 1947 he headed the Canadian delegation to the Conference of British Commonwealth Labor, Co-operative and Socialist Parties. He went to San Francisco in 1945 as a member of the Canadian delegation to the conference which launched the United Nations, and in 1946 he was a Canadian delegate to the United Nations Assembly in New York, doing notable work on the Economic and Social Council of the U.N. He retains an executive office in



This bill board, in Essex, England, would be hard to grow on the prairies.

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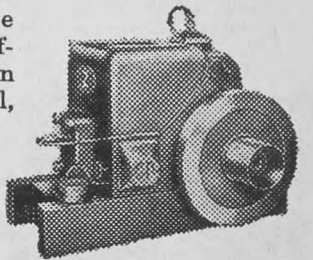
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These sturdy engines require little or no attention. They're water cooled, self-oiling and run on gasoline, tractor fuel, kerosene or natural gas. Sizes from 2 to 28 horsepower. They're economical, easy to start and have only one place to oil.



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The ideal engine for use where an easily-portable power unit is needed. They're extremely light and compact. Models are available from 1/2 to 5 horsepower. Designed to cool properly under the most severe operating conditions



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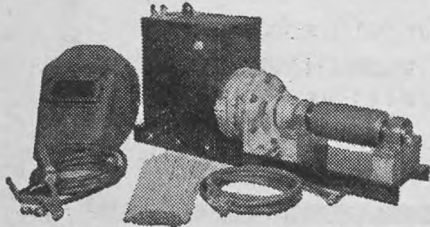
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**HERE'S THE NEWEST DEVELOPMENT IN FINE WELDERS!**



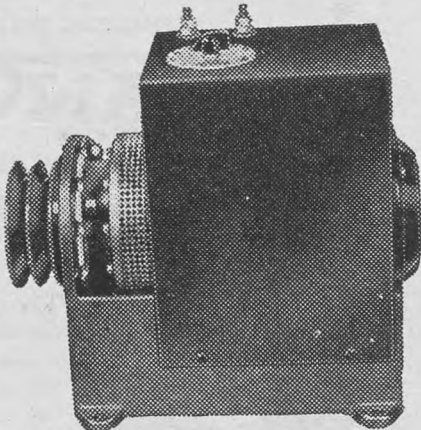
**THE NEW PORTABLE REMOTE CONTROL UNIVERSAL P2 R WELDER**

This versatile, rigidly constructed welder is built for long satisfactory service. The new remote control unit with ten foot cable enables operator to speed up the job by having finger tip amperage control while welding. Range 0-250 amp; 200 amp. continuous duty. Operates from any 12 H.P. or more tractors or gas engines. Complete as illustrated with remote control and ten pounds of rods. **\$150.00**



**The Portable Universal P2 200**

This proven welder is serving many hundreds of satisfied customers. Range 0-250 amp. 200 amp. continuous duty. Operates from 12 H.P. engines. Features flat pulley. Complete as illustrated. **\$155.00**



**THE NEW PORTABLE UNIVERSAL P2 M WELDER**

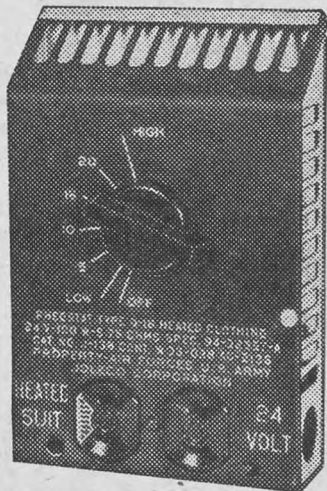
This compact welder has the same specifications as the P2 R (above). Features manual control rheostat. Comes complete with all accessories ready to go to work **\$150.00**

**All Welders Carry a one year guarantee.**



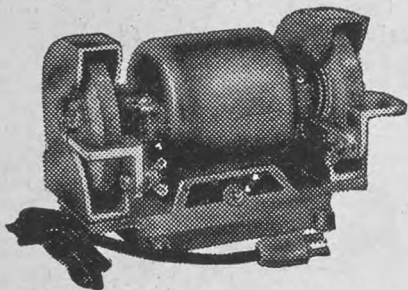
**The Portable Universal UD 150**

Strongly built for long service and satisfactory welding. Low R.P.M. Operates from 8 H.P. or more tractor or gas engines. Complete with all accessories (less pulley) **\$135.00**



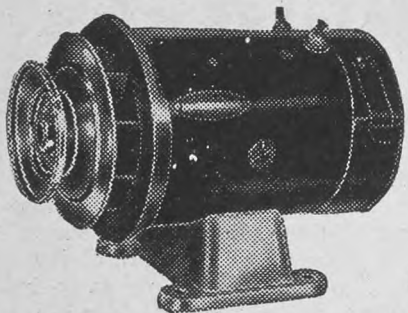
**REMOTE CONTROL UNIT**

Speeds up welding. Fits all P1, P2, G1, G2, R1 and R2 generators. No experience necessary. Only two wires to connect. Installation plans supplied. As illustrated with ten feet of cable. Prepaid **\$8.75**



**NEW BENCH GRINDERS**

A handsome well constructed machine. 110 volt 60 cycle A.C. 3,450 R.P.M. One coarse—one fine stone. As illustrated. Specially priced at **\$19.50**

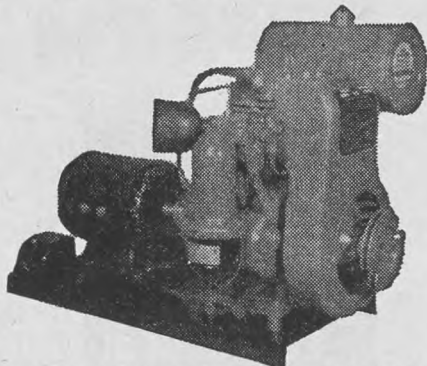


**NEW UNIVERSAL MOTORS**

Heavy duty 1/2 H.P. 32 volt ball bearing motor with pulley. One year guarantee. As illustrated. Specially priced **\$36.50** Also new 1/3 H.P. **\$23.50**

**Other Rebuilt and Guaranteed 32 Volt Motors**

- Rebuilt 1/6 H.P. 1,800 R.P.M. **\$12.75**
- 1/4 H.P. 1,800 R.P.M. **\$16.50**
- 1/2 H.P. 1,800 R.P.M. **\$35.00**
- 1/4 H.P. Reduction Drive **\$19.50**



**1,000 WATT LIGHT PLANTS**

Built of the finest materials. This Power Plant produces 1,000 watts. 110 volt A.C. in 60 cycle. Complete as illustrated with a 3 H.P. Wisconsin air cooled engine. Ready to operate. Also 32 volt 1,000 watt D.C. F.O.B. Winnipeg, priced at **\$210.00**

Also other type Light Plants from \$50.00 up.

the Canadian section of the United Nations Society and is a member of the Canadian Institute of International affairs.

THE socialist philosophy which has guided Mr. Coldwell so surely and firmly along his political course stems from his deep humanitarianism and his religious faith. He had no hesitation in telling a conference of Christian ministers at Merrickville, Ontario, last year:

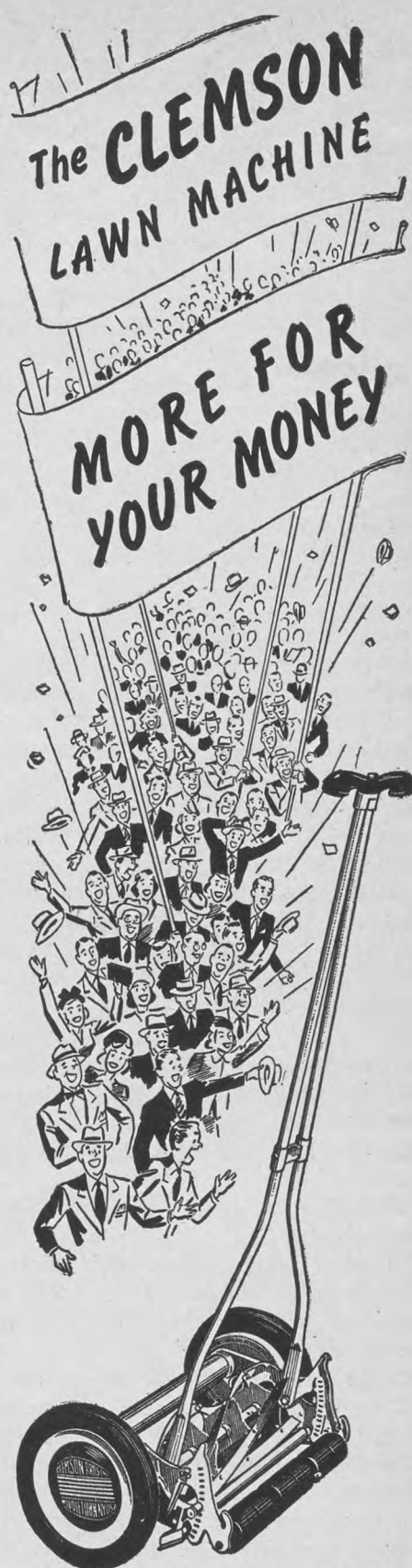
"They who profess and call themselves Christians cannot be insensible to those aspects of our common life and behavior which we lump together under the name of politics, dealing as politics do with the material and moral well-being of mankind." And he added: "While no truly democratic party can claim a monopoly of Christian motives, I am confident that the C.C.F. has as good a claim as any to be considered a party based on those fundamental principles which we associate with Christianity. It began because men and women of goodwill sought to deliver both themselves and their fellows from the exploitation and suffering inherent in undeserved and unnecessary poverty."

When Mr. Coldwell came to Canada, he brought with him the traditions of fairness, tolerance and democratic behavior which are so characteristic of British civilization. His life among the prairie pioneers of the early period of this century gave him an appreciation of the stuff that Canadian people are made of. His experience as school principal and as alderman taught him the grim realities of the anxious life which the majority of Canadian families lead. His fourteen years of parliamentary training, his countless trips across the length and breadth of this country, his intimate acquaintanceship with thousands of humble Canadians on the farm, in the mine, factory and office, his visits to the United States, Britain and the continent of Europe, and his intimate association with the leaders of the Labor Governments in Britain, New Zealand, Australia and elsewhere, have given him an insight into national and international affairs which few public men in Canada possess.

WITH his colleagues, Mr. Coldwell is dedicated to a cause. As in the twenties, he is still opposed to any coalition with the parties of capitalism. He is not bitter about our present society, because bitterness is foreign to his nature. But he feels deep indignation at the way in which, in his opinion, the people are exploited for the profits of big corporations. He believes that the people cannot come into their own, cannot have security or real democracy, until the power of the big corporations is broken.

He believes that most ills in our society are man-made, and can therefore be removed by man. Abhorring violence, detesting dictatorship, he is confident that it is possible to transform our society in an orderly, common-sense way. But to do this, we must have a well-informed, intelligent citizenship.

Hence Mr. Coldwell believes that democratic politics is essentially adult education and collective action. His appeal is for open-mindedness, understanding and courage. His faith is in the people. And those who know him, return that faith.



**You get more for your money when you buy a Clemson E-17. It's built extra sturdy to last for years... extra light to make mowing easier. Furthermore you'll like these extra features too: big rubber tires... hand clipper bracket... non-scuffing rollers... tool-less adjustments... "no-bobbing" handle suspension... many more.**

**See the Clemson... Try the Clemson at your favorite hardware, seed or department store today... then whirl away to years of the easiest mowing ever.**

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HARDWARE CO. LTD.**

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## Man From Compton

Continued from page 7

in their stride the strange accident which shattered all their old plans. They merely moved into a larger flat and St. Laurent sat at a new desk.

Like everything St. Laurent has done, this change was so quiet and matter-of-fact that nothing seemed to be happening in Ottawa. Actually everything was happening at once. The cabinet was re-organized, young men like Pearson, Carson and Winters were imported, business was speeded up in all departments and a drowsy capital awakened with a start and rubbed its eyes. Here was a Prime Minister who knew exactly what he wanted, could get things done, could take in a state paper at a glance, give instant decisions and stick to them. Within a month St. Laurent was not only master of his Government and of Parliament but he had the affection, only this side of idolatry, of the whole civil service in a fashion never known since the days of Laurier. This, overnight, was a new Ottawa.

Also, you might think, a new St. Laurent. The shy and retiring Minister of Justice, the punctilious diplomat of the United Nations, the family man who spent his evenings at home, had thrown himself into the business of government and now threw himself into the business of politics. Gone was the legal language of law, the complex argument of the Commons, the look of austerity and reserve. When St. Laurent went to the people in the election campaign it was as a neighbor dropping in for a friendly chat. The people didn't know it then, for this man was yet a stranger to most of them, but what they beheld was the original St. Laurent who, for the first time as leader in his own right, could appear as himself—a very simple and uncomplicated human being, a Canadian of Canadians.

**T**HIS is no pose. Unlike most successful political leaders, St. Laurent has no "act," no special manner for public occasions, no stage properties. He is precisely the same at all times and to all people—friendly, quiet and brief.

His very first order, a few minutes after he was sworn in as Prime Minister—an incident which he never mentioned and probably forgot at once—told better than acres of paper documents the kind of government St. Laurent would provide, his approach to all problems, large and small. Always, up to now, an aged elevator man in the East Block had been instructed to remain on duty until the Prime Minister left his office, sometimes as late as eight o'clock. When St. Laurent closed his office at the end of his first day he told the elevator man that in future he was to go home, with everyone else, at five o'clock. The Prime Minister could walk downstairs and home to his flat. And so he did from then on.

The majesty and aloofness of the Prime Minister's office, which had always prevailed before, simply disappeared when St. Laurent entered it. You meet there, in these historic and somewhat fusty surroundings, what appears to be a very ordinary man which, in itself, is extraordinary. His smile is quick, his laugh hearty, his appearance, at the age of sixty-

seven—that of a man in his middle fifties. He does not talk to you, but with you. The interviewer soon finds that he is being interviewed by a questioner insatiable for facts. St. Laurent is still learning.

**T**HE talk is conducted on the most colloquial terms. The language is the same as Canadians use in their own kitchens, on the street corner or in the village store and the discussion of great problems is just about as simple. This, obviously, is not a man in slavery to details or to platitudes.

His knowledge of the minutiae of government is unequalled in Ottawa, for he has the tidy mind of the lawyer, but he reduces all questions to the most elementary terms and sees the thing whole. If the United Nations can't defend the peace, St. Laurent cuts through all the verbiage of diplomacy and proposes the Atlantic Pact, staggering the international statesman by his apparent simplicity. Such is his method—to immerse himself in the facts, where many politicians drown, and emerge with a plan which seems obvious but has somehow escaped attention.

This is the method he will always follow, for he knows and can use no other. From him there will be no thundering invective, no glittering phrase, no bitterness, no subtle intuitions, no tricks of the politician's trade. There will be only the unhurried and quiet judgment of the small town man who has come from the bottom and learned as he went along.

In an age when the public likes to put all leaders in pigeonholes, with various ideological labels, Canadians ask whether St. Laurent is a conservative or a radical, a believer in free enterprise or the all-powerful state. This is a popular question but it cannot be answered. St. Laurent fits into no special category. He is the least theoretical of men—a pragmatist who will proceed by trial and error and face each problem as it comes.

When he arrived in Ottawa he was regarded, though no one knew much about him, as a fairly conservative sort of man. He had been in big business, made money and, incidentally, lost most of it in the depression. He looked on the outside, like a grand seigneur from ancient Quebec. In the ceaseless gossip of the Capital he was placed in a bracket decidedly right of centre. Since he didn't intend to remain long, St. Laurent paid no attention to the bracket and did his war job, hardly pausing to consider where he stood in the great social struggle of the times.

**T**HE gossip of the Capital, as usual, turned out wrong. The gossipers had forgotten this man's origins in poverty, among small peoples, close to the Canadian soil. If we must apply categories in the fashion of a disordered age, St. Laurent clearly belongs left of centre.

His interest—because he is one of them—is in the small man. But there is no theory about it and no moral protestations either. He does not pretend to know where our society is going in its present frenzied march somewhere.

His nature and his origins rebel against the all-powerful state. He believes above all in the initiative and ingenuity of the individual man, the durability of the neighbors he knew in Compton, the force which brought

"There's No Time for Idle Hands on a Farm"... But...



"What's sweeter than ice cream?" teases Lonnie Williams. "Mom!" giggles Cecil... Ann and Ruth agree. The kids love the way Mommy and Dad flirt. "With children like ours, a sweet husband and one of the best dairy farms in all the county," boasts Mrs. Williams, "I'm the happiest wife in the world."

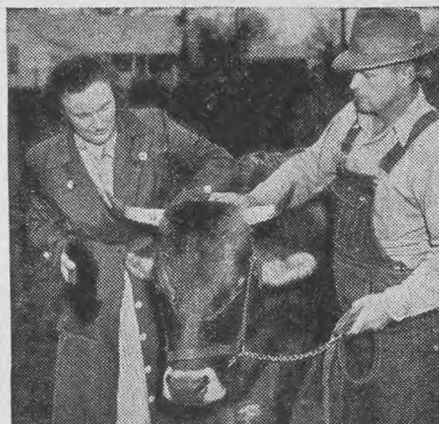
## What Helps Mrs. Lonnie Williams Keep Her Marriage A Romance?



"I've got three helping hands in my kitchen," says Mrs. Williams. "Ann and Ruth and Jergens Lotion. After a session of preserving or cooking or dishes, we all make a dash for the kitchen bottle."



"Milking twenty cows could make my hands feel like sandpaper," says Mrs. Williams. "But Jergens Lotion smooths them so quickly I can sew even delicate materials. Lonnie uses Jergens too! It's wonderful!"



"We're mighty proud of our blue ribbon Swiss Brahma, and Lonnie and I fit him ourselves. So many reasons on a farm for having rough hands—so many reasons why I depend on Jergens Lotion."



"Any man likes his wife's hands to be soft and feminine," smiles Mrs. Williams. Keep your hands smooth and attractive with today's Jergens Lotion. It's richer-than-ever. 10¢, 28¢, 53¢, 98¢.

(MADE IN CANADA)

More women use Jergens Lotion than any other hand care in the world





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**SAVE...with a**  
*Time*  
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**Renfrew**  
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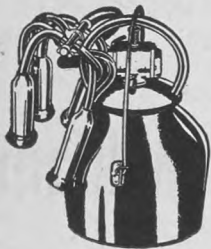
With a clean-skimming Renfrew Cream Separator get every last ounce of profitable butter fat in a minimum of time. Among Renfrew's exclusive features are the waist-high supply can (only 39 1/2 inches from the floor) for easy strain-free lifting and the crank at just the right height for easy turning. Join the thousands of dairy farmers everywhere who enjoy extra profits with a trouble-free Renfrew. For economy and durability, this time choose a Renfrew!

**NEW RENFREW CONSOLE ELECTRIC**

A modern stream-lined, all-electric Cream Separator with a gleaming lustre-white enamel finish. The top of the milk tank is only 39 1/2 inches above floor level, practically eliminating milk lifting. There are no gears — no clutch — no oiling — quiet running. With floating power, knee-action motor mounting and lifetime lubrication, the clean-skimming Renfrew Console Electric gives velvety-smooth operation. Let electricity take the hard work out of your separating.



**RENFREW ... BEST IN A MECHANICAL MILKER -ANDERSON**



- Compare these new exclusive features:
1. Milker pails, cover and handle are all stainless steel — stream-lined with satin finish.
  2. Simple, sanitary stainless steel milk claw — stainless steel snap-action milk valve.
  3. Stainless steel super-head pulsator — new type stainless steel automatic stall cock.
  4. Easy to install — easy to operate.

Before you buy a Cream Separator or a Milker, ask the Renfrew Representative in your district to give you a demonstration.

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**CREAM SEPARATOR**  
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**Check MASTITIS**  
*Quickly and Easily*

**PENICILLIN**  
**"BOO-JEES"**  
The practical mastitis treatment

**NO SPECIAL EQUIPMENT NEEDED**


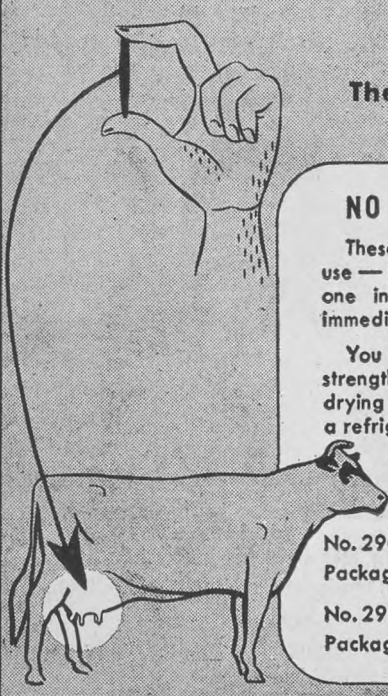
These fast-dissolving bougies are very easy to use — just milk out the infected quarter and insert one into the teat cistern. Penicillin is released immediately to attack the infection.

You can count on "Boo-Jees" keeping their strength since they are packed with a special drying agent. It is not necessary to keep them in a refrigerator.

Your druggist or veterinarian has them in two different strengths:

No. 2903—10,000 Int. Units Penicillin.  
Package of 12..... \$3.00

No. 2901—25,000 Int. Units Penicillin.  
Package of 6..... \$2.50



him inevitably to the top. Knowingly he will never do anything to suppress or undermine it.

As a student of history, however, as a man who feels the full wind of events every day, St. Laurent knows that the functions of the state have expanded gigantically, whether we like it or not, and will never be seriously contracted, in total, during the visible future. He believes that there are areas of the economy where the state must expand further and can expand without damaging the central engine of our system, the competition of the private enterpriser. He believes especially that the state must accept still larger responsibilities for the unfortunate through social services which he will assuredly expand if he is re-elected.

In all this he will move steadily but cautiously, by no inflexible theory. He

will never pretend, as all successful politicians are supposed to pretend, that everything he does is logical in this, the most illogical country on earth. He will be short on general declarations and long on day-to-day solutions. He will not expect perfection but will be satisfied with his general batting average. He will not weary himself with fear about the future or regrets about the past. He will not be spectacular or glamorous but he will be colorful with the color of our own national character.

Win, lose or draw in politics, this man already has carved, especially through his work in the Atlantic Pact, a secure place for himself in our history, and he will be remembered, above all, as the Prime Minister who was the truest specimen of the rich, mixed and irrepressible Canadian breed.

**U.S. Farm Security**

Continued from page 13

maintained at not less than the full support price standard, which would, in effect, become a floor and not a ceiling. Other commodities should be supported in line with or in relation to this priority group, taking into account the funds available and the ability of producers to keep supply in line with demand. The administration would require some discretionary authority so that supports could be adjusted as a means of maintaining "normal feeding ratios or feed value relationships."

Farm production in the United States as in Canada can be divided into two groups of commodities. The first, amounting to about 25 per cent of total annual cash receipts, are storable and include cotton, corn, wheat and other grains, tobacco, oil seeds, dry beans and peas, wool and peanuts. "Commodity loans and purchase agreements are well adapted to the support of storable commodities," said the secretary. The other group, accounting for about three-quarters of cash receipts, includes fruit, vegetables, cattle, hogs, lambs, milk, butterfat, poultry and eggs. In the United States all of these products are generally consumed in the domestic market, and the demand for them fluctuates with employment, wages and other changes in farm purchasing power. Moreover, these are the products which, when consumed in adequate quantities, represent a high standard of healthful food consumption.

For the second group of products, the non-storables, the Brannan plan would rely mainly upon "production payments." These are payments to the farmer to go on producing to meet a real consumer need, rather than reducing output because the market price might go too low. "Under this system," says Secretary Brannan, "the farmer would be paid in cash the difference between the support standards for commodities which he produced, and the average selling price for those commodities, in the market place. Because the payment would go directly to the farmer it would be an efficient support operation. Also, if a successful farmer could exceed the average market prices by improving the quality of his products or by good bargaining, he would benefit, because

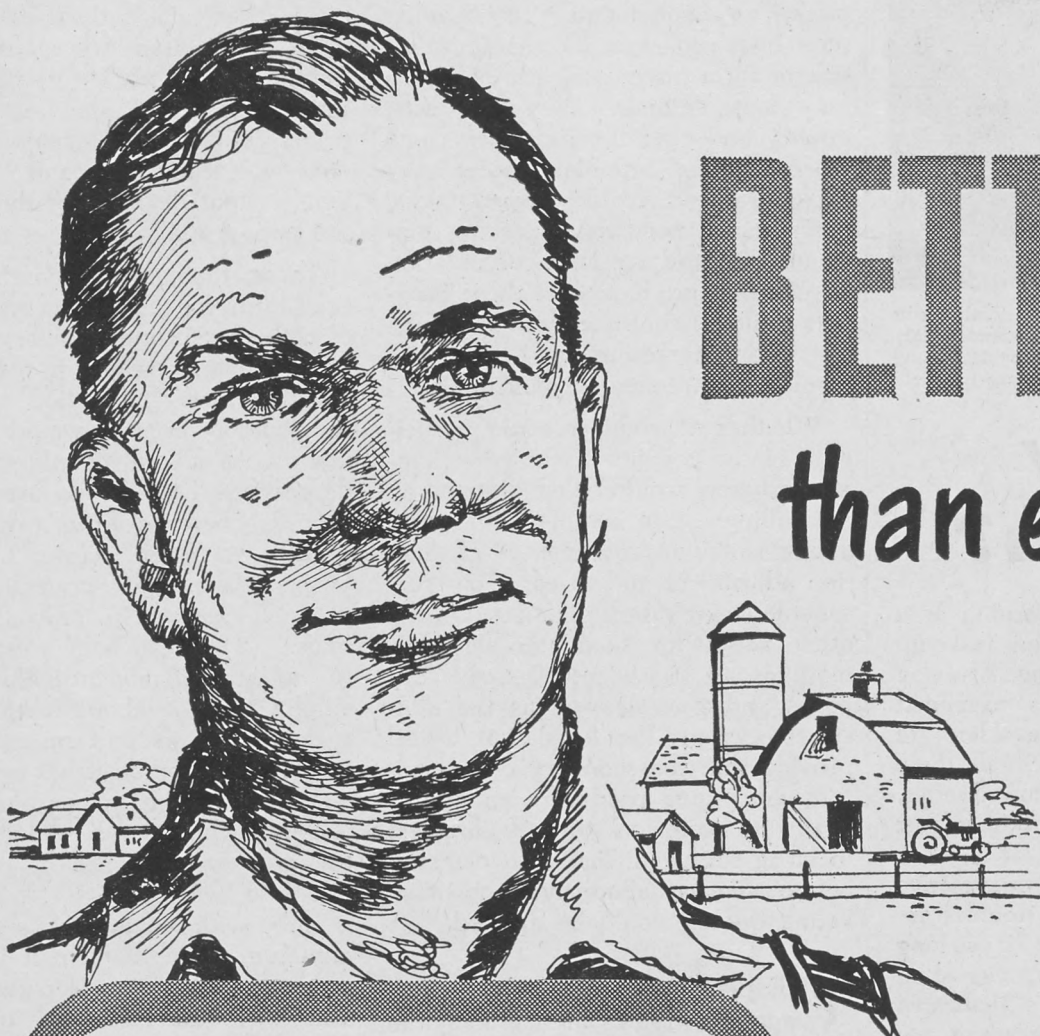
he would still receive the same payment as others, in addition to the amount that his selling price exceeded the average market price. Retail prices in the open-market would find their own supply and demand level and farmers would be guaranteed a high enough level of prices to sustain abundant production. "I want to make it clear," said Mr. Brannan, "that I believe production payments should be used to encourage increased consumption, as well as to support farm returns."

Under the plan, the government would, under certain circumstances, make direct government purchases of certain perishable commodities, fruit and vegetables for example. These sometimes face seasonable market drops, which may be both local and temporary. In such circumstances, the government would make direct purchases and divert supplies from normal trade channels in the interest of stable market prices. The administration would not favor the "food stamp plan" or the "food allotment program" as price support methods, because these are considered to be expensive to administer, difficult to operate and would provide only indirect aid to agriculture.

WITH any such broad program of price support, there must be imposed some conditions and some limits. "Our experience in this country," said Mr. Brannan, "shows that full employment and a high level of economic activity, do not automatically provide a good market for everything our farms may produce . . . thus farmers have to prepare to moderate production of some items to lessen maximum capacity. Failure to provide for adjustments in production may result in burdensome surpluses, as well as continued unwise use of much of our soil resources." In order, therefore, that farmers may make their own contribution to farm income stabilization and to keep supplies of farm products fairly well in balance with consumer demand, as well as to insure a reasonable limit to financial payments to agriculture by the government, the Brannan Plan calls for certain control measures.

For tobacco, cotton, wheat, rice, corn and peanuts, the present program of marketing quotas and acreage allotment would continue to be available as needed. When these are in effect





# BETTER OFF

## than ever before!

Liberal policies have enabled farm families to gain a fuller, fairer share of the nation's income...to achieve a higher standard of living...to enjoy added security from the hazards of farm production and marketing.

### **Liberal policies build foreign markets —**

The Liberal government has gone out after postwar markets. By means of loans, long-term contracts and trade agreements it has secured markets and fuller, freer trade; in spite of exchange and trade difficulties has maintained Canada's position as a major food exporter.

### **Liberal policies stabilize farm income —**

The new world wheat agreement and the North Atlantic pact are further aids to stable overseas markets. At home, floor prices assure a minimum cash return for farm products; and the P.F.A.A. protects the western grain grower against the hazard of crop failure.

### **Liberal policies mean better living —**

Low-cost loans help the farmer to improve his farm and home. Land reclamation, irrigation projects, scientific research increase farm production and income. Family Allowances provide more equal opportunity for all children in all provinces.

### **How has the farmer done financially since the Liberals were returned to Ottawa in 1945?**

His gross income in 1948 was \$2,835 million. That is 60% higher than in 1945, three times as high as ten years ago.

His net income was about twice what he made in 1945, *four times* as much as in 1939.

He's got money in his pocket, and in the bank. He has bought new farm equipment. He has brought his farm up to a high level of efficiency. His family enjoys comforts and conveniences they never had before. And at the same time he has cut his mortgage, if any, by more than half.

He was never so prosperous, never so secure.

***Liberal policies have paid off for the farmer!***

**PROTECT YOUR FUTURE IN FARMING**

# VOTE LIBERAL!

INSERTED BY NATIONAL LIBERAL COMMITTEE





At college, they called lovely Dee Gentner the "Noxzema Queen." "I use it as a night cream to help keep my skin smooth and soft. I really enjoy using Noxzema, it's so refreshing."



Mercedes Kibbee gives Noxzema full credit for her lovely complexion. Says Mercedes, "My skin was dry and flaky, but after my doctor suggested I use Noxzema, I never had any trouble!"

## Are you having any trouble with your skin?

● Everybody, occasionally, has some little thing wrong with her skin—like minor blemishes, roughness or dryness. These two attractive women are no exception. But they found a solution to their beauty problems—*Medicated Skin Care!*

This amazing new beauty routine, developed by a doctor, is not a cure-all—it won't help everybody, but it has brought some startling results.

### 4 out of 5 helped

In a recent clinical test supervised by 3 doctors, 181 women took part. Each woman had some little thing wrong with her skin. Each woman faithfully

used Noxzema in the morning as a powder base before applying make-up and at night before retiring. At 7-day intervals their skin was examined through a magnifying lens. Here are the astonishing results: Of all these women tested, 4 out of 5 showed softer, smoother, lovelier-looking skin in just two weeks!

If rough, dry skin, unattractive blemishes or similar skin troubles are robbing your skin of beauty—if you long for a smoother, clearer, lovelier skin, then start using Noxzema's *Medicated Skin Care now*. Get Noxzema at any drug or cosmetic counter. 21¢, 49¢, 69¢, \$1.39.

on corn, they should also be available for use on other feed grains, and perhaps rye. On occasion they may be required for soy beans, flaxseed and dry beans. Producers of fruit, vegetables and tree nuts would also be able, through similar measures and marketing agreements, to develop their own programs for the stabilization of farm prices and income. Even for meat animals, dairy products, poultry and eggs the time may come when "similar feasible devices may be desirable." At the present time, however, the need for improving consumer diet and for land conservation is such that production of these products could be continued without much restriction. Marketing agreements would be continued for fluid milk.

Whether a producer could participate in the benefits of the price support program would be conditioned by his willingness to comply with, or to adopt suitable programs of production adjustment and to carry out reasonable conservation practices. On the other hand, for such storable commodities as soy beans, flaxseed, dry beans and peas as well as the non-storable crops, the legislation would provide that the secretary of agriculture must give producers an opportunity to vote on their willingness to bring supply in line with demand, before acreage allotments and marketing quotas would be applied.

THE plan would definitely encourage family farms and the maintenance of a strong and self-reliant farm population. To this end, price support from the government would not be available for farm products in excess of some predetermined amount from any farm. In other words, the Brannan proposal would put a definite handicap on large industrialized farms. It would establish "comparative units" of production and not more than 1,800 of these comparative units per farm would be eligible for government price support. For example: 7.77 bushels of wheat were considered the equivalent production of 10 bushels of corn, 76 pounds of live hogs, 21.82 pounds of butterfat, 50.34 pounds of chickens, 9.18 bushels of potatoes, 86 pounds of beef on the hoof, 5.59 bushels of apples and 346 pounds of whole milk. The farmer might continue to produce

all he could produce, but he would only be eligible for price support on 1,800 of such comparative units of production. This amount is calculated to equal the amount of production available for sale from the largest family farm, namely "a modern, mechanized, efficiently operated farm, with some hired labor, particularly during work periods, but still a farm for which the farmer accepts full responsibility for the management, and on which the farmer and his family give a great deal, if not the bulk, of the farm work."

These, then, are proposals in very brief form, for the income stabilization of U.S. agriculture. Secretary Brannan listed several ways in which an effective farm production and price stabilization program would serve the interests of all the people: (1) Most depressions have been farm-led and farm-fed because farm prices traditionally go down before, faster and farther than other prices. A sound program "can help prevent depressions." (2) It can help build markets for industrial goods and help maintain employment for labor. "Industry today is dependent on the farm market to a greater degree than it has ever been." (3) Stable farm prices and income encourage high level production with the greatest assurance of reasonable prices to consumers. "... usually it is only with advance knowledge of minimum price that small individual producers, planning separately, can unify their efforts efficiently to increase the total supply of a particular commodity." (4) Maintaining farm income helps to maintain agricultural resources "... Conservation depends on something more than good farm prices. On the other hand, resources can be conserved and improved only if they are used practically." (5) National security requires a reservoir of goods to protect the nation against crop failure and to assure supplies for an even flow of world trade. (6) A program which safeguards rural economic strength can help stabilize the rural community and help maintain individual opportunity in a free enterprise system. "If we are to have stable and prosperous rural communities, with schools, churches, health and other facilities, it is plain that many farm people need greater economic security and opportunity. Price supports are

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206 GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG. WINNIPEG

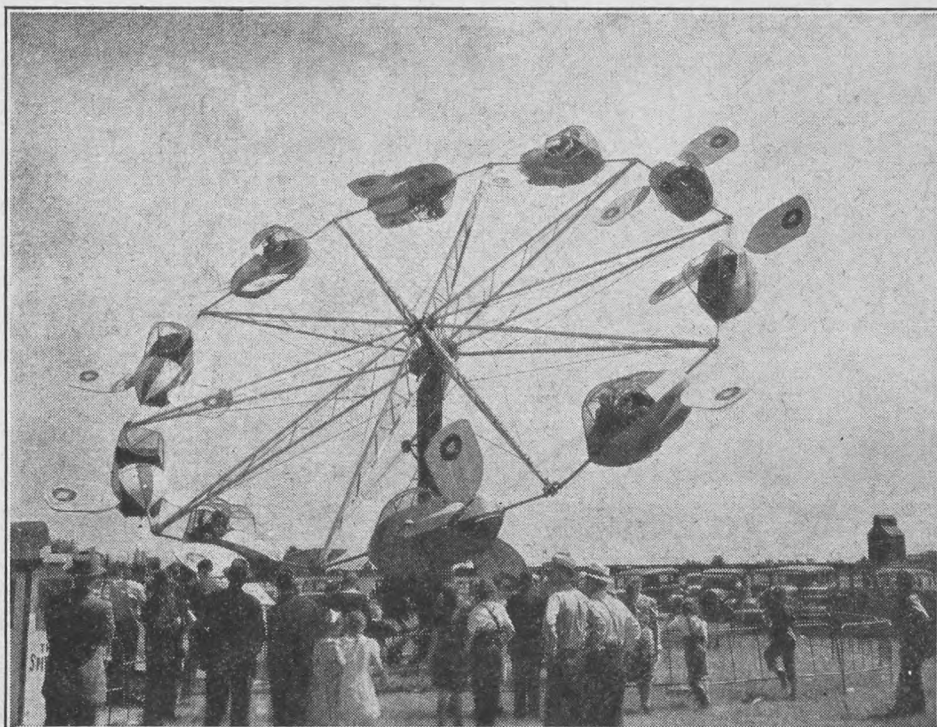
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Farm boys and girls like the livestock shows but they still enjoy the rides.



the farmer's equivalent of the laboring man's minimum wage, social security, and collective bargaining arrangement."

IT is not contended that even this pretentious program will equalize farm and urban incomes, nor that it will provide a good standard of living for the farmer who is short of both land and capital. Price supports will not solve the problems of or obviate the necessity for an expanded soil conservation program. Price supports will not solve the problem of rural community services such as health, and educational facilities and electrical and telephone services. They will not lessen the need for research and education in agriculture and home economics, or for adequate credit, or satisfactory crop insurance. The U.S. school lunch program will be a continuing need.

There is no guarantee and perhaps little probability at this writing that the Congress will approve of the Brannan proposals at this session. Mr. Brannan was unable to provide any estimate of its cost to the Treasury. The large American farm organizations are not unanimous in support of it. Some of them have criticized the degree of regimentation and controls which might be involved.

It is perhaps not important that the Brannan proposals be adopted in their present form by the Congress. What is most significant is that such proposals have been put forward by the government of a wealthy, progressive country after two decades of experience with price support programs, and in a period of unprecedented prosperity for agriculture. It signifies a growing interest and appreciation in the importance of agriculture to the national economy, even though that agriculture be declining in relative numbers. It signifies a growing appreciation of the fact stated by Secretary Brannan that "agriculture is not merely a recipient of good fortune, but a partner in the making of prosperity."

Three years ago the Congress passed the Employment Act of 1946, which calls for estimates of the levels of employment, production and price controls needed to maintain the national economy and good health. Under this Act the President is required to present an economic report each year to the Congress, which is based on what is known as the Annual Economic Review prepared for the President by the Council of Economic Advisors. On page 48 of the President's Report transmitted to the Congress in January 1949, there is this summation of the farm income problem, by the Council of Economic Advisors:

"Farm income to be adequate must suffice—and must be sufficiently secured—to encourage farmers to continue the high level of production, commensurate with the nation's needs. Furthermore, it must enable farmers, while doing this, to maintain the fertility of their farms; and in general, must justify the continuing investment in farm plans necessary for the reaching of our longer-range production objective. Finally, farm incomes must provide farmers with purchasing power to share fully as consumers, in the output of a maximum production economy."

# Farm Service Facts

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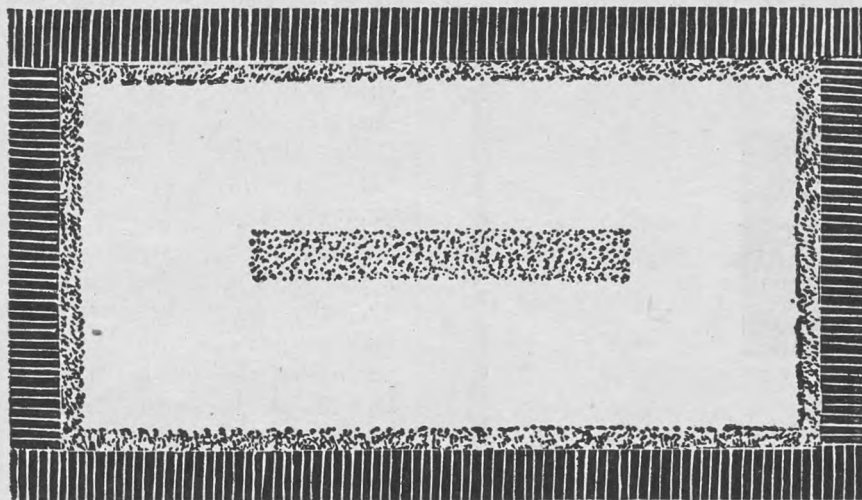
## GRASSHOPPER TRAPS IN NEW SUMMERFALLOW

On land to be summerfallowed, you will get the most effective control of grasshoppers if the entire field is worked before the insects hatch. If this is not possible, a black guard strip, about three rods wide around the field, will prevent the 'hoppers from moving into adjacent crop.

In severe infestations, leave a weedy trap strip about three rods

wide around the field just inside the guard. While the insects are still small, work the remainder of the field toward the centre or in lands, finally leaving a weedy trap at least three rods wide, as in the illustration.

Most effective control results when poison bait is spread in the traps as soon as the first 'hoppers gather there; repeat the poisoning as necessary.



Dark bars represent guard strip and dots weedy trap strips where poisoned bait is spread.

## FARM FIELD DAYS

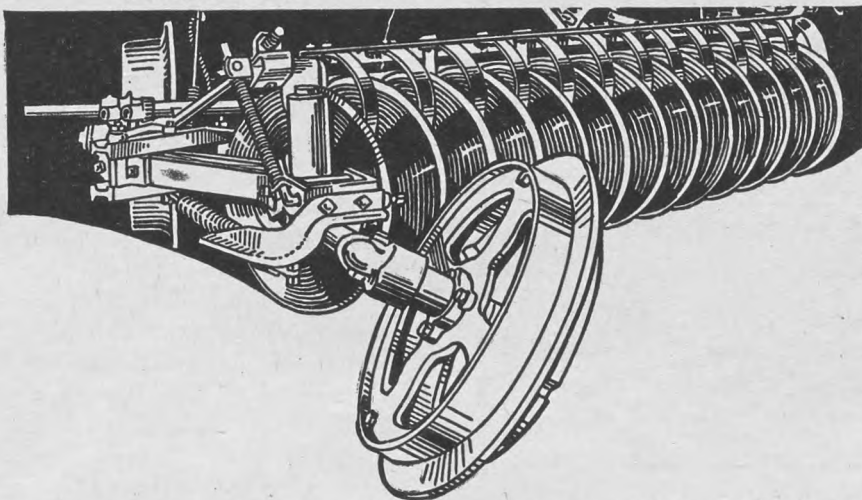
You can obtain many valuable hints and often get the answers to farming problems by attending the farm machinery field day conducted in your district by the University or Department of Agriculture Extension Departments.

At the farm machinery field days, for example, outfits are in operation to demonstrate methods of tillage best suited to local conditions, as applied to moisture conservation, weed control and protection of soil

from erosion. The relationship between quality of work and power requirements are tested in the field, and at the same time proper adjustments are demonstrated.

These practical demonstrations are carried out with farmer-owned tractors and implements drawn in the district and in common use. How to get the best results from them, how to make your equipment more useful and more profitable to you is the objective of these field days.

## WHEEL ADJUSTMENT OF ONE-WAY DISC



Draft of implement and quality of work done are improved by correct adjustment of rear furrow wheel of one-way disc and discer.

You will get cleaner cut of weeds with less draft by careful adjustment of the wheels of your one-way disc or discer as you start operations in the field. While the adjustment of all wheels is important, the rear furrow wheel requires special attention, as it is the rudder of the implement.

The rear furrow wheel should be carrying the weight of the one-way disc so that the weight will hold it in the furrow. The vertical adjustment of the hitch affects the weight on the rear wheel. If the hitch is too high, it will tend to push down on the front of the machine and take weight

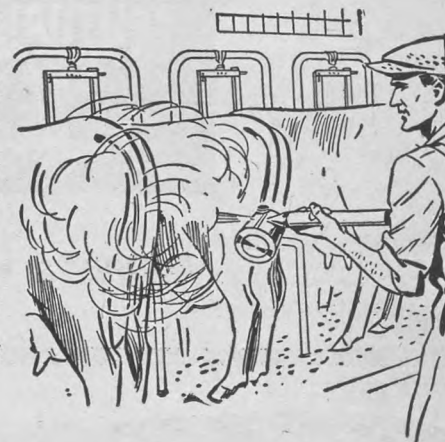
from the rear. The vertical adjustment at the rear furrow wheel makes it possible to keep the frame level and assists to put the load on that wheel.

The rear wheel should be set to push against the side thrust of the one-way. The amount of lead to the disc land depends on the width of cut and hardness of the soil. It should be sufficient to hold the implement so that the front disc cut is at least one inch less than that of the other discs. The land and rear furrow wheel must be adjusted to work together for any width of cut and soil condition.

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TO INSECT  
PESTS



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STANCO is a repellent spray ready to use. Just fill your sprayer and you can treat your cattle, horses and hogs to comfortable days and restful nights. Stanco gives 24-hour protection, is non-injurious to your livestock and does not stain. It more than pays for itself by cutting down milk and flesh and other losses caused by insect pests.

IMPERIAL 25% DDT CONCENTRATE kills flies and insects on contact, is ideal for use in stables, dairy barns, hog pens and poultry houses. Sprayed on walls and ceilings it ends the fly problem, the menace to health and production. It's economical to use, too. For power spraying you only use one part concentrate to 125 parts water, or about 2½ tablespoons in a gallon. For hand spraying you double the strength. For walls and ceilings, a gallon of concentrate makes five gallons of spray.

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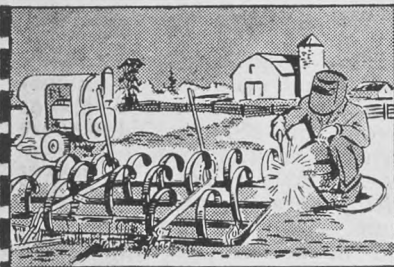
Protection at Low Cost

FP-19

## Keep your equipment working with this handy welder . . .

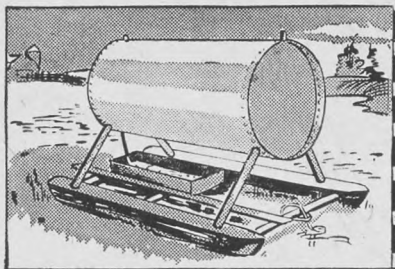
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No need for breakdowns to stop the farmer these days. He can repair his implements right in the field with arc welding. It's as simple as striking a match on a hot stove — saves money, time and tempers too.



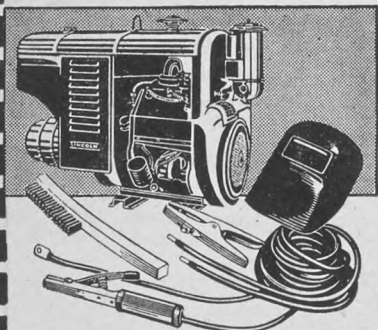
Left: Repair it anywhere on the farm.  
Below: A self-feeding watering trough for chickens from an old boiler and scrap pipe.

Keep equipment in good repair or alter it to suit yourself. Build troughs, livestock pens, structures, cheaply from scrap materials. It tells you how in the FREE booklet, "Welding Ideas for the Farm."



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**MONTHLY**

### The Course Of Wheat Prices

Since April 1, 1949, farmers in western Canada have been getting from The Canadian Wheat Board an initial price based on \$1.75 per bushel, or 20 cents per bushel more than the prevailing initial price before that date. In addition, they are now receiving by cheques, of which thousands are mailed every day, an additional 20 cents per bushel on all wheat delivered from August 1, 1945, to April 1, 1949, and the total of these cheques will amount to more than \$200,000,000.

These payments result from the fact that under the present wheat policy of the Government of Canada, wheat prices to producers are being equalized over a five-year pooling period, covering the crops from 1945 to 1949 inclusive. They also reflect the fact that world wheat prices have been considerably higher than was envisaged in 1946 when this policy was put into effect and when the initial Wheat Board price was established at \$1.35, guaranteed to farmers as a minimum basis for the five-year period.

Although wheat prices have been higher than was expected a few years ago, they have also been subject to very considerable declines from the peaks experienced in the interval, a fact which tends to be obscured in western Canada because of the method of payment now in effect. Just before the wheat contract with the United Kingdom was signed in 1946, and concurrently the present wheat plan was made effective, Canada had been selling wheat for export on the basis of \$1.55 per bushel, at which level a ceiling had been established and maintained for several months. Various forces had driven prices upward from \$1.23½ per bushel which had been the last open market price recorded before the Winnipeg market was closed in September 1943. Since that date, and especially since August 1, 1946, it has not been possible to make any brief statement as to prevailing wheat prices. Different levels have prevailed as between payments to farmers and actual sales, and there have been different selling prices for domestic wheat, for wheat exported to Great Britain, and for wheat exported to other countries.

The ceiling of \$1.55 per bushel on wheat exported to other countries than Great Britain, was removed on August 1, 1946. From that level the selling price advanced fairly steadily although with occasional setbacks due to fluctuations on the Chicago market, until in 1947 it was more than doubled and a peak of \$3.40 per bushel was reached in December 1947. From that point there was a fairly steady decline during the first half of 1948 to \$2.40 per bushel, at which level it stood at the beginning of the current crop year. Although various fluctuations occurred, the decline continued to a recent level of approximately \$2.15 per bushel. Assuming that the International Wheat Agreement goes into effect, a basic price of \$1.80 will be the maximum after August 1 next. During the interval it is quite probable that The Canadian Wheat Board will have to make a gradual reduction in its selling price.

These changes in the price of Class II wheat (for export to countries other than Great Britain) have corresponded quite closely to changes in open market prices for American wheat at Chicago, although certain adjustments have been made by The Canadian Wheat Board. At one time, when wheat was a very scarce commodity, the Wheat Board quite evidently exacted the maximum possible price, taking into account both premiums for cash wheat as compared with futures which might prevail at Chicago, Kansas City, or seaboard ports in the United States, and in addition the premium value of Canadian wheat. More recently, the Canadian asking price has had to be kept below the prevailing level for American wheat as a matter of competition in selling. The quality premium tends to disappear under conditions of bulk buying by governments abroad, which prevents millers from choosing grain for their milling mix. Moreover, it is not safe to ask such a premium for immediate delivery as may cause buyers to prefer to make commitments in the United States for delivery at a lower price some time in the future. In addition, quite evidently The Canadian Wheat Board must endeavor to make sales in maximum possible quantity before August 1 in order, if possible, to get more than the ceiling price basis of \$1.80 which will prevail after that date. Buyers abroad, knowing that they can get cheaper wheat within a few months, will tend to keep their immediate purchases as low as possible, buying only enough to carry them over until the new price basis comes into effect.

The basic price level for sales under the contract to Great Britain is \$2.00 per bushel for the current crop year and for 1949-50 in contrast with the \$1.55 level which prevailed during 1946-47 and 1947-48. But that is only the basis; the actual selling price, as at the lakehead, Vancouver and Churchill, for No. 1 Northern wheat, is \$2.05. The five cents is added uniformly throughout the year, to represent the average cost to the Wheat Board for storage and interest charges. That addition is important as indicating the well-established fact that storage charges tend to be paid by the buyer instead of being assessed against the producer of wheat.

A similar addition of an amount to cover carrying charges can be made to the maximum price basis of \$1.80 under the International Wheat Agreement.

Thus Great Britain is expected to pay during 1949-50, 20 cents per bushel more than the maximum price which Canada can charge to other countries, to a total amount of \$28,000,000 on 140 million bushels of wheat. That provides some compensation, although only to a small extent, for the price advantages Great Britain has enjoyed during the first three years of the contract, when it has been buying Canadian wheat at prices much lower than charged to other countries.

Similarly, it has been announced that the price for domestic use in Canada will be maintained at the \$2.00 level during the next crop year, as at



## COMMENTARY

the present time, to correspond with the price to Great Britain. (This also is subject to an addition of five cents per bushel to cover average carrying costs.) Here also the Canadian wheat producer will get some slight compensation for the fact that domestic prices have been held down during recent years.

On the Chicago market the May wheat future has lately been quoted within a range from \$2.15 per bushel to \$2.25 per bushel, with the July and September futures quoted under the \$2.00 level. Considerable premiums have prevailed for cash wheat. The market there has been sustained, of course, by the government price support plan of loans based on a percentage of parity. This has prevented a decline which otherwise might have been expected from the combined influence of present and prospective stocks, and the likelihood that the International Wheat Agreement will go into effect. Apparently it is not expected that the open market level will be driven down to the agreement basis of \$1.80 per bushel. Instead, the expectation is that the Government of the United States, in order to fulfil its obligations, will have to buy wheat on the open market at more than \$1.80, and re-sell it at a loss.

If such be the case, Canada may be in the position next year, of appearing to sell some wheat for export at cut prices as compared with those for United States wheat. That, of course, will not affect quantities covered by the International Wheat Agreement, nor will it affect sales to countries which buy wheat with E.C.A. funds. There are, however, certain export markets outside of those categories where this condition may prevail.

### Bumper Wheat Crop In United States

All reports from south of the border indicate that the United States is about to harvest another very large wheat crop, probably in excess of 1,300 million bushels, and quite possibly constituting the largest ever obtained. So far as world food supplies are concerned that would tend to offset the disappointing harvest now expected in most European countries.

Lack of rain and snow during the winter, to some extent, in Great Britain and very largely on the continent, have greatly impaired European crop prospects. Spain and Portugal are especially hard hit. France, in spite of increased wheat acreage expects a crop considerably below that of last year. That is especially interesting in view of the fact that France, during the recent negotiations at Washington for an international wheat agreement, claimed for the future the position of an exporting rather than an importing country. The harvest in Western Germany is expected to fall considerably short of last year.

There is no reliable information as to the situation in Eastern European countries, behind the Iron Curtain, from which Western Europe used to draw large supplies of bread grain. The Russian situation is uncertain, largely because bread grains there are mainly produced from spring-sown

crops. Claims are made, however, of expectation of very large yields, which tend to bear out the claims Russia made during the Washington negotiations that it expects to be a large exporter.

The big crop in the United States constitutes a problem for Canada. It means that the United States will not be willing to allow E.C.A. funds to be used by any European country for purchase of wheat in Canada. True, so far the United States Government has not officially declared wheat to be in surplus position, which step, if taken, would make it illegal to allow E.C.A. funds to be spent for Canadian wheat. So far, however, as actual administration is concerned, that step might as well have been taken. For some time the United States Government has made it quite clear to all countries getting E.C.A. funds that these must not be spent for Canadian wheat. Thus Canada is effectively shut out from supplying wheat to a large part of continental Europe.

It is still the case that Great Britain expects to be able to find enough dollars to pay, at the rate of \$2.00 per bushel, for the 140 million bushels of Canadian wheat it is committed, under the U.K.-Canadian contract, to buying in this country during the crop year 1949-50.

### Government Drops Flax Price

Although the Government of Canada is still paying western farmers on the basis of \$4.00 per bushel for flax produced in 1948 it has dropped its selling price to \$3.80 per bushel. During part of the crop year there was sufficient market demand to keep the price for flaxseed at or above the guaranteed level of \$4.00 per bushel. As soon as that demand was satisfied, all flaxseed coming forward was delivered to The Canadian Wheat Board, acting as agent for the Government of Canada, because no one else would pay for it at the rate of \$4.00 per bushel. For a considerable time the government price was held at that level. It soon became evident, however, that to make sales the price would have to be dropped below \$4.00, and for a considerable time offerings were made on the basis shown above. Crushers, however, have been reluctant to buy, evidently expecting a still further decline in price.

Quite evidently the government will have to carry forward and hold for a considerable time a large surplus of flax. Export sales are difficult to make because the United States Government will not allow E.C.A. funds to be used by European governments to buy Canadian flax, that commodity having been declared surplus in the United States. Great Britain imports a good deal of flax, but because of a shortage of dollars is not buying in Canada at the present time, preferring to look to Argentina for supplies even at a higher price.

The flax marketing problem will be eased to some extent by small production in western Canada in 1949. Because the government is no longer offering a support price, a considerable reduction in acreage will take place.



## Could your family pay off the mortgage on the farm?

Will one of your legacies to your family be a mortgage on the farm? Why not make sure that you will leave your property clear of debt?

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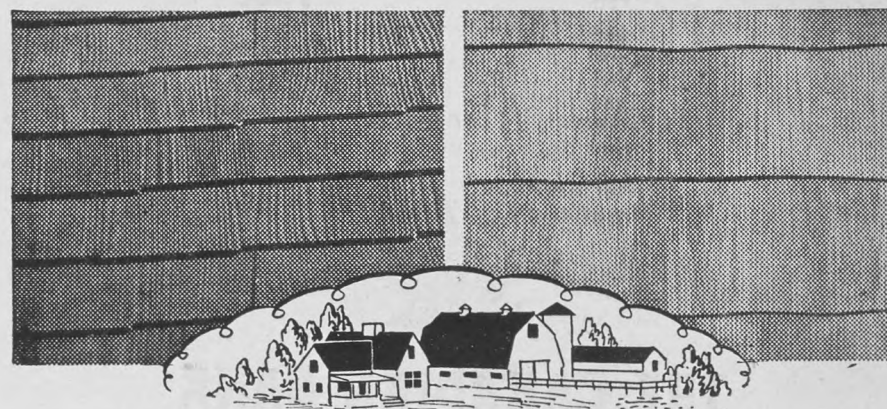
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Protection at Low Cost

FP-39

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# FARM LOANS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce makes loans to farmers every year amounting to millions of dollars. These loans are made for general farming purposes—in-between season requirements, planting, harvesting, feeding live stock, etc.

Special loans for farm improvements are also a feature of this Bank's agricultural service. Farmers interested in adding to their equipment or live stock or in improving their properties will find the following table a convenient reference:

Maximum Loan—\$3,000  
Maximum Term—10 years  
Interest Rate—5%

Purposes for which loans may be granted	Eligible borrower
Purchase of agricultural implements - - - - -	Owner or tenant
Purchase of live stock (foundation or breeding stock) - - - - -	Owner or tenant
Purchase or installation of agricultural equipment (affixed to realty) or farm electric system - - -	Owner
Alteration or improvement of farm electric system -	Owner
Fencing or drainage - -	Owner
Construction, repair or alteration of farm buildings	Owner
Improvement or development of a farm (Water supply, clearing, etc.) -	Owner or tenant with a right of tenancy extending 2 years beyond term of the loan.

Loans not exceeding	Maximum Term
\$ 200	18 months
400	2 years
750	3 years
1,250	4 years 6 months
2,000	7 years
3,000	10 years

Further details can be obtained from the manager of our nearest branch



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

7-9



Be sure to LOAD UP with Weston's Bread

## Service Boards

Continued from page 14

a farm which in their opinion is not being handled properly, direct its operations, or finally, if necessary, to actually take it away from the original owner."

THIS was certainly a concrete achievement. As of March 1949, 29 agricultural service boards had been organized in Alberta. A summary report of the operations of 27 boards indicates that the total amount expended by the municipal districts on agricultural service board activities for one year varied from \$12,000 to \$1,082. After deducting the amount of provincial grants, which varied from \$1,999 to \$680, the net cost to the municipal districts varied from a maximum of \$8,285 to a minimum of \$234. Per section of land within the municipal district, the costs of service board services varied from a minimum of 4.6 cents to a high of \$3.34. Only five of 27 municipal districts developed a cost of more than \$1 per section. Most of the districts had service board costs ranging between 50 and 90 cents per section, or from one-quarter to one-half a cent per acre. These municipal districts were able to render service to ratepayers through the agricultural service board for one per cent or less of the total municipal expenditures, although it is probably true that in some of the more prosperous agricultural areas the work of the board would be considered of sufficient importance to warrant expenditures up to one or even two per cent of total municipal government costs. Assuming reasonable economy on the part of the boards and remembering that the result is a more productive rural community and therefore, a richer and more prosperous municipal district as a whole, surely this is a type of expenditure to be encouraged.

I HAD the opportunity last summer of visiting two of the municipal districts in Alberta and of being shown some of the work under way in soil conservation and the control of erosion, by N. F. Bell, district agriculturist, Drumheller, John Umbrite, field supervisor for the M.D. of Kneehill, and H. F. Irwin, field supervisor for the Starland Municipal District. Two farms had been taken over by the Kneehill Board in 1947 and will probably be turned back to their owners in 1950. Last year an additional quarter was placed under supervision by the Council and an additional 620 acres placed under order prohibiting seeding. The Starland Board had the condition of 3,500 acres under review during the year, and after visiting several farms for first-hand information, instructed the supervisor to issue "orders prohibiting seeding" on a portion of two farms.

An interesting item of routine work in this municipality last year was the supervision of portable grain cleaners. Three out of four were satisfactory, but one was so poorly operated that the supervisor withheld permit to use it. Weed work in both municipal districts was continued and it was estimated 11,500 acres in Starland and about 20,000 acres in Kneehill were sprayed with 2,4-D in 1948. In Kneehill 15 tons of sodium chlorate were used on patches of leafy spurge and toadflax. Two new appearances of

hoary cress were located in one municipality and an additional one in the other. The first two were treated with 2,4-D, and the 30 acres involved in the third was seeded to crested wheatgrass. In Starland some dirty Altaswede clover seed produced an infestation of night-flowering catchfly. This was placed under observation. Farms under supervision were regularly checked and one quarter in Starland produced enough crop last year to complete paying all arrears, as well as current taxes, old feed and seed relief accounts, and leave a substantial balance.

Mr. Umbrite reported that in Kneehill many farmers last year sprayed all roadsides bordering their farms, while in addition the backsloping of roads was considerably expanded, seed for this purpose being distributed wherever desired. By the end of 1948 more than half of all the graded roads in this municipality had been seeded to grass.

In the spring of 1948 many fields were damaged from runoff, with the result that many farmers of the municipality requested assistance in solving an erosion problem. As a result a large number of gullies were filled and seeded to grass. On one farm in Starland a co-operative venture with the owner was undertaken to see if eroded gullies could be filled with readily available and inexpensive equipment. Mr. Irwin reported that satisfactory results were secured with an old horse-drawn grader and a three-bottom disc plow, for filling ditches up to four feet deep.

In Starland also, stubble burning was not excessive last year and was done mostly under permit. Another small project was the collection of moths during the cutworm moth flight by means of a trap near the municipal office and analysis of the catches by the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Lethbridge; and also the experimental cultivation of some fallow during the moth flight, for observation this year.

Cereal variety plots were established at two points and forage crop plots at another. Individual farmers were assisted to locate seed, feed and bulls; and a small grasshopper outbreak was looked after. The Council, Service Board, and supervisor co-operated in the holding of a tiller match at Morrin; and satisfactory relationship was maintained with the employment services. In addition to all of this, several meetings were held throughout the municipality and colored slides were used to more strikingly illustrate the problems to be met with. Messrs. Irwin and Umbrite reported in both municipalities more and more farmers were developing interest in the work of their agricultural service boards, with the result that the number of calls for assistance was increasing. Both had also established excellent working relationships with the District agriculturist, N. F. Bell, and assisted him generously in the junior club activities of the district.

SEVERAL of the boards throughout the province have at one time or another considered the advisability of setting up municipal seed-cleaning plants. Camrose and St. Paul have such municipal plants, but several others, after investigating the project closely, have decided against it. A grant is obtainable from the provincial



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government for this purpose, but the high cost of building has deterred some and others have felt that not enough farmers would be prepared to pay the full cost of cleaning their seed grain properly.

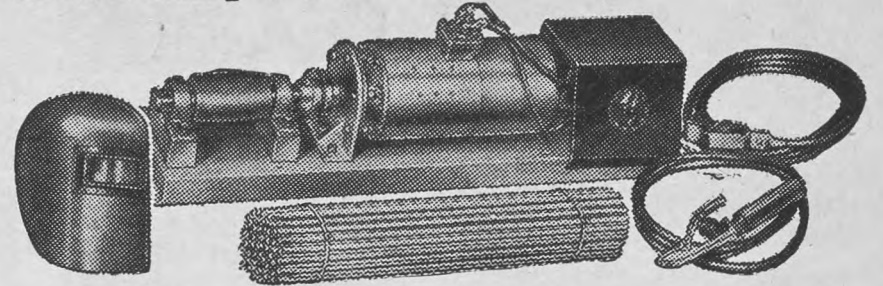
Reference has already been made to the backslipping of graded roads and the seeding of roadsides to grass. During the year 1948 the records show that more than 3,000 miles of Alberta roadsides were seeded down under the programs of agricultural service boards. The Conrich Board recommended to the Council the advisability of controlling weed growth on roadsides by airplane spraying, supplemented by spray trucks for spot-spraying patches of hoary cress and other hard-to-kill weeds. Several municipalities own sprayers, some handle 2,4-D, and about a year ago it was estimated that more than 800 sprayers would be bought by Alberta farmers in municipalities with service boards.

Morinville had a number of demonstration plots for the purpose of testing the effectiveness of 2,4-D on different weeds. Five weed inspectors are employed during the summer in this municipality and last year 500 acres were plowed down or otherwise destroyed after investigation. Here toadflax causes much concern and leafy spurge was located on three farms for the first time. Fall rye is demonstrating its usefulness for the control of wild oats, wild mustard, Tartarian buckwheat, and even thistles. In this municipality 3,985 acres were under "notice to prohibit seeding" last year.

Getting the best of weeds in a whole municipality when they have become well established is some job, as the boards are finding out. Lamont reported that some fields had been assessed 54 per cent dockage at the elevator and that "enough dockage is shipped from this municipal district that if it would be turned to dollars and cents, the farmers would be able to pay the municipal taxes four years in advance." Conrich reported early in the history of its service board: "Just recently we have secured definite evidence of wild oats lying in the soil for seven years in a field of sod and then germinating so freely as to absolutely spoil a seed crop of barley." As a result of this and the fact that wild oats and hoary cress are the two worst weeds in the M.D., they asked 25 farmers to undertake a five-year program of wild oat control.

A NUMBER of the boards have established a system of farm record cards, on which they keep a year-by-year record of progress in dealing with the weed situation. The first year they set up this record in Leduc, they were able to make an interesting analysis of 92 quarters, on 58 farms averaging 105.4 acres under cultivation, and with an average of 10.75 years of occupancy. A total of 53 per cent of the cultivated acreage was devoted to oats and barley, with 17 per cent each to wheat and summerfallow, 8.8 per cent to forage crops, and the balance to other crops and new breaking. Over half reported no tame hay and 86 per cent no tame pastures, while 54 per cent had neither. Livestock averaged 27 head of all kinds except poultry, including 4.1 horses, 5.5 milk cows and 1.28

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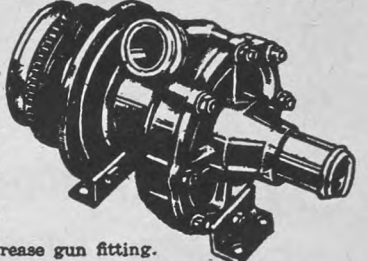
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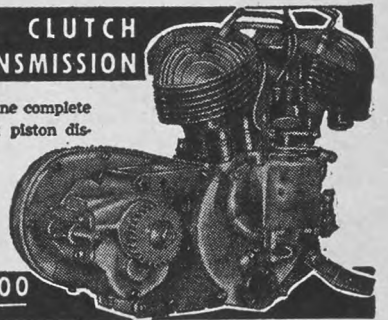


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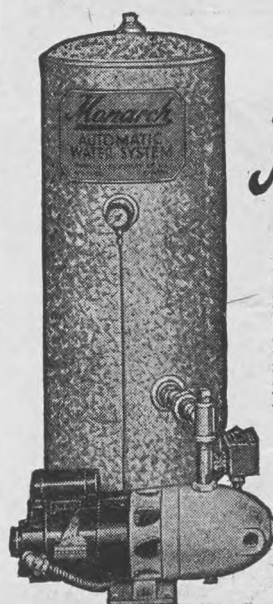
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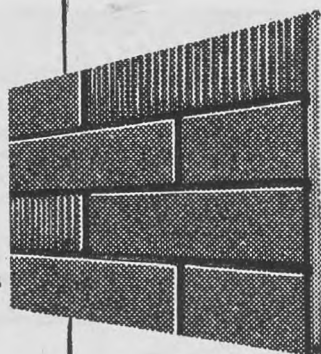
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brood sows. Only 19 farms had tractors, nine of them 10 to 25 years old; eight had no equipment of any kind. Between 70 and 80 per cent had a plow, disc, drill and binder. The probable average gross income for the group of 58 farms was estimated at \$1,500. These are problem farms, of which there are almost certainly some in every municipality; and as sure as lightning can kill a cow, no provincial or Dominion department of agriculture can do much about them.

Wainwright began a "Save the Soil" campaign last year in which 24 farms entered, a very satisfactory number, indeed. Judging for the first year was based on the farms as they were seen at the time of judging, but beginning in 1949, contestants will enter an Improvement Competition. According to the annual report of the Board, the scoring of these farms last year disclosed the fact that "there is a definite fibre deficiency in the soil of the majority of farms (which) indicates that a cereal-forage crop rotation is needed."

This municipality also operated a warble fly campaign last year under very unsatisfactory weather conditions. The municipality owned one sprayer and another was privately owned, but the weather prevented more than 10 per cent of the cattle from being sprayed. Sheep spraying was also tried on an experimental basis, for the control of ticks. In this municipality toadflax is the most serious weed. Last year it was found on 44 new quarters, in areas varying from patches 100 feet square to 100 acres. The weed problem of most municipalities was perhaps well summarized by this condition revealed in the report of the Wainwright Board. Canada and perennial sow thistles were very prevalent during the growing season. Some fields are heavily infested and classified as polluted. Wild mustard is gradually spreading to new areas; wild oats is still the most expensive weed in dollars and cents, most of the loss occurring on straight grain farms. Tartarian buckweed is gradually taking a foothold. Hoary cress, leafy spurge, Russian knapweed, and field bindweed are present. Six hundred and fifty-four farms were inspected during the year, following which 273 farmers were commended for their work in weed control. Three farms were placed under supervision and 1,500 acres of cultivated land placed under "stop seeding" notice.

THE St. Paul Board established five demonstration flats of five acres each in connection with the most important weeds. A field day was held in connection with these plots, in addition to four other field days on various subjects. This board had 16 parcels of land under supervision last year. In October six were retired and three more added. The supervisor reported that "as supervised operators become better acquainted with the terms and aims of supervision their attitude changes and their co-operation improves. While they may resent it at first we have had some of our most resentful operators remark that after two years of supervision they have never done so well in their farming career as they are doing at present under supervision."

The Grande Prairie Board in the Peace River area co-operated with the

Dominion Experimental Station at Beaverlodge in projects for the control of perennials, and has discovered that a combination of grasses and 2,4-D gave the best results for hoary cress, Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle, toadflax and perennial white cockle (found hard to eliminate). This board also used the radio extensively in a good seed campaign last year.

The Westlock Board held 30 winter meetings and eight field days. It supervised cereal variety test plots for the Dominion Experimental Station at Lacombe, purchased a chemical weed sprayer, especially for use on supervised farms, and the Municipal Council purchased another for roadside weed control on 112 miles of roadway.

The field supervisor for the Strathcona Board reported having received over 400 office calls during 1948. The distribution of forage crop seeds exceeded the previous year by 9,000 pounds. Several contributions were made to the local newspaper. (Conrich publishes a small monthly paper of its own.)

Cochrane has special problems of its own. The municipality covers 450,000 acres of which about 260,000 are cultivated and form part of three irrigation districts. The land is quite thickly settled and mixed farming is prevalent so that this board has had to deal with farm livestock, dairy cattle diseases, T.B. testing, forage crop rotation, farmstead planning problems, in addition to the common problems of soil conservation and weed control. Field Supervisor C. L. Smith reports that "as field supervisor I spend a great deal of time among the farmers and we plan our weed control and soil erosion programs together."

SO FAR, this article has attempted to show, by reference to specific projects undertaken by a dozen of the Alberta agricultural service boards, the very great need for work of this kind and the great variety of opportunity which exists for different kinds of agricultural improvement over an area as large as the province of Alberta. The boards are comparatively new; many farmers as yet do not know much about them, and perhaps even more fail to realize that the problems which they themselves have helped to create, will take a longer time to eradicate than the short period of years even the oldest board has been in existence. A fraction of a cent per acre per year or even more, would be a small price to pay in taxes for more efficient and productive farming.

The Agricultural Service Board Act carries teeth which the boards have authority to use, but it seems to be very generally true, however, that few boards have used the teeth in the Act from any desire to do so. Great care seems to be taken to avoid drastic action until every means of conciliation has been used. Observation by the field supervisor, consultation with the district agriculturist, reference to the service board, visits to the farms by the Board itself, notices to prohibit seeding, and placing the farm under supervision, are all prior steps to the actual taking over of a piece of land. This is as it should be, and a gradual increase of interest by the board and the slow tightening of controls is the system best designed to encourage co-operation by the land owner or tenant, in his own interest and that of the municipal district.



## Queen's Park Idol

Continued from page 8

press conference, thus showing up the other leaders and also cleverly giving him an open forum where he could vent his views once a week.

I HAVE thus given you two Drews, the earlier one, and the later one. Undoubtedly the earlier Drew had a lot to learn, and a lot more to unlearn. I have always felt that it was Fiorenza Johnston who straightened Drew out, who took off that stuffed shirt, and burned it. Therefore, any comparison between the earlier Drew and the latter one is at least partly incidental. Drew today is not only shrewd with the press because of convenience, but also because of conviction.

This earlier Drew did himself no good either, when he tried to run for the leadership of the Ontario Conservative party. He was no match for Hon. Earl Rowe. It was characteristic of the earlier Drew that he did not get along with Rowe; it is typical of him that Hon. Earl Rowe is now one of Drew's best friends. The maturer man has learned to appreciate Rowe's real qualities.

Anyway, Drew lost out to Rowe in the earlier struggle, but when Rowe proved no better in the 1937 election as Conservative leader than George Henry did in 1934, he decided he had had enough, and was glad enough to crawl back into the House of Commons once more as M.P. for Dufferin-Simcoe. Then in December 1938, the Conservatives in provincial convention selected George Drew as their leader. By this time, Drew had already been married two and a quarter years, and was getting wise to himself. He later contested Simcoe, and was a Valentine M.L.A. since he was elected February 14.

Up is the direction Drew has gone, ever since that.

In 1942, I was in Winnipeg at the John Bracken convention. The night before, the five candidates had all spoken their piece, and now they had just finished balloting. As is the custom at such affairs, they put up speakers to entertain the crowd while the laborious business of ballot counting goes on. Finally it was Drew's turn.

This is the point I wanted to make; George Drew got more cheers and more applause from that convention in the Winnipeg auditorium than had John Bracken, or any of the other contestants.

"Why don't you run yourself, George," yelled a man who could contain his enthusiasm no longer.

Drew must have felt that this was the kind of music he wanted to hear. But he answered that he still "had a job to do in Ontario." With a mixture of dignity and confidence, he indicated that he was just biding his time, and that soon he would be Premier of Ontario.

That was December; by next summer he was Premier. But only by courtesy of the Liberals, who although defeated, held the key position, the balance of power. Through an unhappy 1943 session, and a less happy 1944 session, Drew was Premier, but only just barely. Finally, the unpredictable Mitch Hepburn kicked over the apple cart, sided with

the C.C.F., and thus forced Drew to call an election.

Now came the event which put Drew where he is today. The C.C.F. came within an eyelash of beating the government in '43, and indeed, had they known how hot they really were, and had spent a little more time and money, they might have been the government. So they were a threat. Again, the Liberals were sure-fire to go in again at Ottawa, so it looked as if the provincial Liberals might enjoy a touch of rejuvenation. But Drew swung out to the left and knocked the C.C.F. out, and beat E. B. Jolliffe, the C.C.F. provincial leader too. On the right fist was dangling the remains of the once strong Liberals. Thus with two blows he had knocked out not one, but two, political parties.

Yet that's not all of it. One week later, Mackenzie King walked all over John Bracken. Thus while Drew the Ontario provincial leader was piling up a record vote, his federal leader, John Bracken, was getting nowhere. I think I am right in saying that Drew elected about as many Tories in the province of Ontario for his legislature as Bracken did in all of Canada for his federal support.

At what precise moment Drew introduced his 22-point platform, doesn't matter now. There was a lot of joking about it at the time, but the main thing is that Drew kept his word, and made good his promises. This helped him enormously with the non-partisan vote, with the neutrals, with that 10 per cent whose vote swinging one way or another elects or defeats governments. Drew got the swing vote.

Now then, all the time, Drew had had his eye on the Big Job. Did you ever go up an escalator in a departmental store, when you were in a hurry? Well, that's Drew. He wanted to get to the top fast, but the escalator was only going at a slow pace.

So he all but tramped the rubbers off John Bracken, who was riding up at the normal pace. Long, long before Honest John found it expedient to resign, for health reasons of course, Drew and his Queen's Park Junta were hungry for Parliament Hill and what went with it. Yet there had to be some things happen first.

You recall Mussolini's account of how he got into the war. He indicated cold bloodedly that he had to have some casualties, to prove he was a war partner. Then with these dead bodies, he had a bargaining power. Actually, he did not need a war; he wanted casualties.

WELL, last summer, Drew didn't need a provincial election. He needed another victory, to give him a bargaining position at the convention battle. See how it worked out. If he won, he could then say that he had pulled off three in a row. Drew did win. Thus he could take his place alongside Howard Ferguson and Sir James Whitney as Ontario Tory premiers who had scored three successive victories over their enemies.

The fact that he did it all in five short years helped rather than hindered. In a world going to the left, he proved he could go to the right, and win. In a country where many a man hungers for a Conservative government, here was the one man in all the far flung British commonwealth who could win, not once, not twice, but



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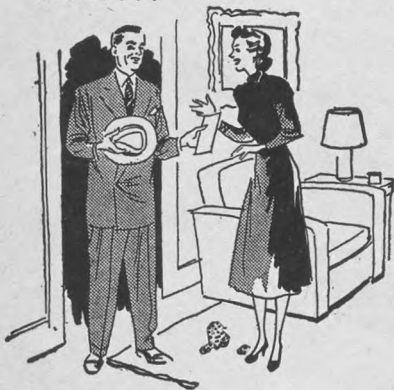
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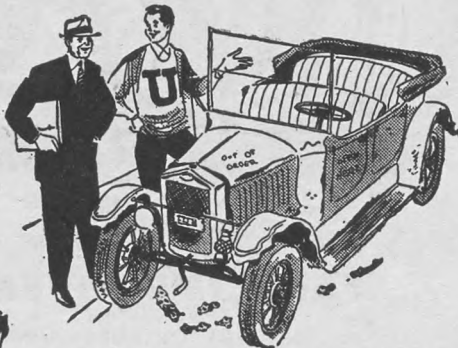
**1.** "At the office I found a claim cheque ready for delivery to a widow who needed that money. Don't you suppose her gratitude made me feel I'd done something important?"



**2.** "Then, on the way back, I stopped off to see Tom Black—he and a partner have just opened a new garage. Now, if one of the partners should die prematurely, the other will be able to carry on that business."



**3.** "From there to see George Williams who's retiring soon. Our company will start paying him to relax and enjoy himself. You should have seen him smiling, just like a happy kid!"



**4.** "Coming out, I met Jim Trimble who's going to college—thanks to the policy I sold his Dad. Believe me, I shared his excitement."



**5.** "Next, I helped a couple bring their life insurance programme up to date. They've just had an addition to their family. They were happy before, but now they've got peace of mind, too!"

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three times. Churchill faced the people only once, and lost. Drew faced them three times, and won. What a selling point, what a man, what a leader. The thoughts are not mine, but a cross section of the Tory Brain Trust.

When you see this thing in its cruel perspective (no more cruel in perspective than the rigged convention of the Liberals for that matter), you can appreciate how Drew's election as leader was in the bag, and how the Little Man, who backed John Diefenbaker, Saskatchewan's brilliant statesman, might as well have stayed home.

Mind you, I am not blaming either convention's being rigged. I think the voice of the people collectively called St. Laurent, even if Prime Minister Mackenzie King made it pretty clear that was the response he wanted to hear.

Looking back on it now, it seems pretty clear that the people wanted Drew. But it might have been a lot closer if the convention hadn't been so well "managed." Well, let's not get too finicky about this clean, wholesome pastime called politics.

Anyway, Drew got it.

**T**HEN came January. Frankly, I had been expecting Drew to get the works. I expected Little Chicago to gang up, and chant their famous Quoin, quoin, quoin (quack, quack, quack). I felt that George (Fraser Valley) Cruikshank, who is scared of nobody, might heckle Drew to a turkey red. I believed M. J. Coldwell, that sauve and veteran statesman, would slice Drew to ribbons. Lastly, I thought Premier St. Laurent would flatten the P.C. leader like a pancake. But that is not the way I saw it. Till mid-March at least, Drew stole the headlines, out-manoeuvred the government, stifled the hecklers, squashed the C.C.F., and was the real master of the house.

It had been said before that he was a Morning Glory, that he would bloom early, and fade early. It was believed that the high noon of combat would see him knocked out. Only after elections can we tell whether he is casualty or conqueror. But he did do a fast-fade somewhere near the end of the session. Whether he had shot his bolt, as some believed, or was saving his strength for more important battles across the country is anybody's guess.

There is no doubt, however, of Drew's effectiveness in campaigns. I followed him a bit in the Carleton by-election last November, and I found him very effective. I thought some of his speeches banal and commonplace, but the audience loved it. I do not know how he will go down out west, but he can be very effective here in Ontario.

Again, with that brilliant wife of his helping him out, he is a tough customer to handle. His impromptus are brilliant, and people really appreciate a man who doesn't bother too much about a set speech. Drew can speak off the cuff about as well as anybody of our time.

Sometimes, when you break down his speech, you find that he is for mother love. Well, nobody is against that. But on so simple a theme as that, you find that he gets a lot of the men's vote, that women endorse him heartily. I always say that you should

not underestimate Drew. Certainly, in the past, his record proves that. I confess I was surprised at the size of the majority in Carleton County. Drew finished like a derby winner and polled a fearful majority over Eugene Forsey, the C.C.F. candidate, whose only handicap was his brilliance. All I have to say is that, up till now, Drew has been unbeatable.

Drew has a great deal of political shrewdness. He also can size up an audience well, and he knows how to handle them. He appeals to the commonplace virtues, he stands for home and the Canadian way of life. To many a C.C.F.er, who likes to talk economics and statistics and, generally speaking, appeal to a high level of intelligence, Drew's appeals seem as obvious and as inane as coming out in favor of Christmas. In a word, who is opposed to Christmas anyway? But Drew is able to give the old themes something new, and convince people that he's the man for them.

Nor must you think he cannot handle economics, international affairs, and a wide assortment of topics. There is nothing he won't tackle, and usually he comes out very well. He has a wide assortment of knowledge, a kaleidoscopic mind.

I thought his scuffle with C.C.F.er William Horace Temple of High Park at Carp last by-election would hurt him; I believed that he was sunk when he wrestled for a microphone down in Digby-Annapolis-Kings. As it turns out, I was wrong, and the electorate loved his kind of fighting. Nor can I overlook the fact that Romuald Chapdelaine, of Nicolet-Yamaska, was elected as a Conservative in 1949, when the previous P.C. candidate there only got 844 votes in 1944. A step-up from 844 to 8,295 cannot be sneezed off. Drew, not Chapdelaine, must get the credit for this. So, however you may feel about the man personally, don't sell him short. He can get votes.

**A**S to whether he will be elected or not—that is not for me to say now. Again, as to the kind of prime minister he would make—if elected—that's for the future too. Many west of the Great Lakes consider the question academic. But a while back, I called Drew the Man of Destiny, and said that "Up" was the only direction he had ever gone, since he started. A man's got to stop going up sometime, and true enough, what goes up must come down. Maybe this is the time. Maybe not.

But make no mistake about it, if Drew got to be prime minister, we would have a very picturesque administration. Ottawa would be turned topsy turvy, and more news stories would come out of this capital than Hollywood. A good administrator, his only weakness would be that he would have a lot of hungry people that he would have to pay off. Drew himself is a real disciplinarian, and if he had his own way, while he would play favorites, and bounce out everybody who ever said a bad word about the Tories—a la Bennett—nevertheless, once he got his own men where he wanted them, he would undoubtedly give Canada a good government. That is, if you think a Conservative government is a good government.



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## Tracks In The Sage

Continued from page

for the panther, and Timberline made himself scarce . . . All hot air maybe. But—

The three horses were swinging through a glade with jackpines at the riders' left. The stars were cloud-blotted, misty rain was still falling, and here in the depth of the glade it was quite dark. Out of this darkness, close at hand, very close, there lifted abruptly the wild, eerie howl of a timber wolf. Whooooo! A blood-curdling sound to chill even the hardest of range men. A sound to set range horses crazy, especially if it seemed that their dread enemy was actually upon them.

Don Marr didn't try to repeat the cry, for at the first note the chestnut horse, High Fence, went crazy. Giving voice to a snort of fear like a blast from a trumpet, High Fence wheeled as if to dodge the wolf. His first leap carried him twenty feet. Then, probably because Scar's spurs involuntarily ripped him, the half-wild horse buried his head and began to pitch with the fury of his mustang-ancestors.

Don could not watch the battle between man and horse, yet from the corner of his eye he saw Scar a moment later sail over High Fence's head and hit the solid ground as if hurled against it by a machine. Scar would not be using his gun on Don for some little time.

Meanwhile other things had happened. Hubbend's mount leaped sideways and lashed out with both heels as if to protect itself from the wolf. Then it began running. Because Don's mount was snubbed to Hubbend's saddle horn, this animal was dragged along behind for a few yards, until the lead rope snapped. An oath from Hubbend streamed back as he vanished in the darkness, and Don reached out with his right foot and leg to kick his horse on the side of its head and turn it. In another moment it was stampeding, unguided, back toward Nought 9 ranch.

Utterly regardless of the wild pace at which he was hurtling along, Don again slipped behind the saddle, and with the saddle cantle pounding him in the stomach, he bent until he got his strong, white teeth on the knot in the cord on his wrists. He must get him-

self free before he reached Nought 9!

Succeeding at last, Don reached forward to catch the horse by its hackamore. Using this, he twisted its head around, brought it to a stop, slid from the saddle and tied the animal to a pine tree. On foot he then went on, swiftly yet stealthily, for the lookout, dish-face Desmond, must not see him.

Reaching the cabin without any alarm having been sounded, he found the main room dark, the second one lighted, entered silently and stopped.

What he saw in that farther room—the shack's bunkroom—compelled his full attention. Near the east wall several floor boards had been ripped up and moved aside; a tarpaulin had been spread near this opening, and dirt from a hole in the ground had been piled on the tarpaulin. Old John Marr using a short-handed shovel, was digging that hole. Near the centre of the room, watching Marr, stood Frank Sheppard, a Colt in his hand.

DON caught his lower lip between his teeth. In all the years he had known his father he'd never seen that doughty, stubborn old warrior to look so weary, disgusted and hopeless.

On silent feet, the younger man moved back, picked up the first weapon he could find—a stick of stove wood—and returned. Sheppard must have heard a slight sound, for he pivoted and his gun flamed in Don's face as Don swung his club.

Sheppard went down, the gun slid across the floor, while Don pounced on the man and stripped off his belt. Then, believing he had knocked Sheppard senseless, Don leaped to help his father out of the hole. Marr dropped the shovel and reached up his hands to his son. In his tired eyes was as much joy and gratitude as a man can possibly express in a look. He got his knees on the floor, clambered out of the pit and gave an abrupt shout:

"Sheppard's getting away! Stop him!"

Don whirled, too late. Sheppard was bolting through the farther door. He banged it behind him to ward off his pursuer. Don slammed up against the door, started to open it, but changed his mind, when from without came the crack of a rifle. The small window to the right of the door went out with tinkle of broken glass.

Sheppard's voice followed the rifle's report: "That's the stuff, Desmond. Keep 'em bottled up!"



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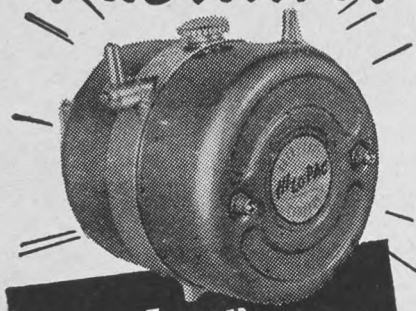
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Don turned. "Dad, is there an outside door to that far room?"

"No. And only two dinky windows, so small a man can't even crawl through."

"Then we're trapped!"

"**TRAPPED!**" agreed the older man. "But shove stuff against that door Don, to hold it shut. Sheppard blew in such a hurry he forgot to take his rifle along. It's on the south wall, son. Shells on table."

"And his Colt's somewhere on the floor, dad. Get it. At least we can hold 'em off . . . Good thing whoever built this shack was stingy with windows!"

A half dozen bullets ripped through the front window, zinging harmlessly into the log partition. Don got the rifle, and ducking low under the window, thrust its barrel out, to fire three shots.

Immediately someone cursed, and then yelled, "They got guns. That makes it bad."

Don saw there was a heavy wooden bar for fastening the door on the inside. This he put in place. Then he shoved the kitchen table against the door. From the far room he heard a tinkle of glass as John Marr broke one of the small windows. After this the older man fired a couple of shots, one of which brought a howl of pain from Sheppard or Desmond, the dish-faced runt.

A furiously ridden horse thudded into the yard and was pulled to a skidding halt, whereupon Sheppard's voice demanded to know what in hell Scar and Hubbend meant by letting Don Marr give 'em the slip?

"Not our fault," panted Hubbend. "D'you hear that wolf howl? That wolf was right there among us and did he spook our hosses!"

"Wolf? Wolf?" Sheppard asked skeptically. Then, "I smell a rat, not a wolf."

"Me too. Now!" Scar's voice filled with rage and disgust. "Now as I look back on it . . . That hog-wild chestnut hoss sure punched a hole in the breeze, and I rid in here double with Hubbend."

The voices had located the speakers accurately, and Don decided it was high time to break up the argument, so, taking long chances of being hit, he sent two more shots through the wrecked window.

"Take to cover, boys!" Sheppard yelled. "We'll figure out what to do. Them Marrs ain't got a Chinaman's chance."

Don's father growled, "Afraid the big ugly slob's right about that. But we'll give 'em a run for their money, eh, son?" He extinguished the lamp, plunging the cabin into complete darkness.

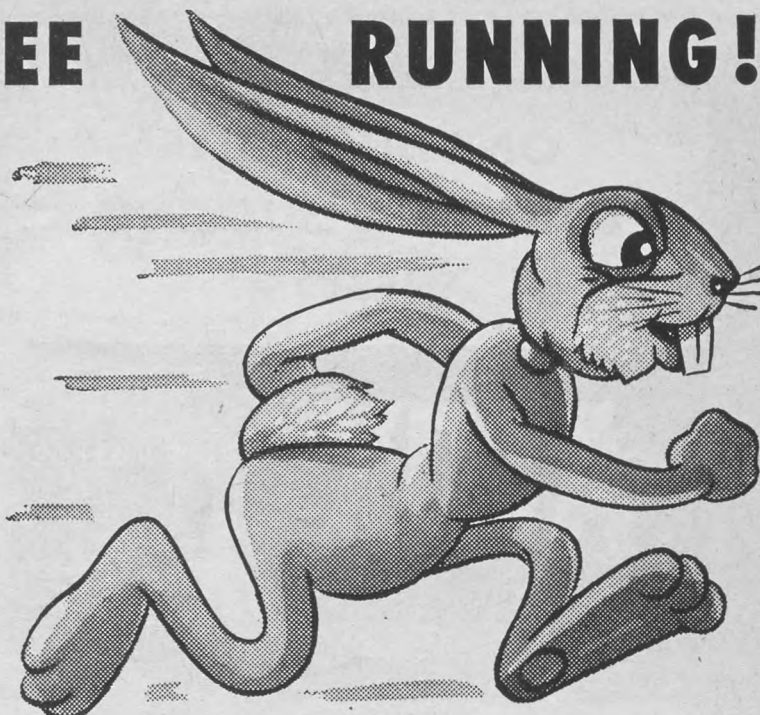
"Oh, we'll get out of it," said Don cheerfully. With things so much better than they had been, he could at last be cheerful. "We must win out, now we're together once again. I was wrong, Dad, and I want to apolo—"

"Let's forget all that, son. Forget we ever had a serious misunderstanding."

"Shake hands on it, Dad!" Don reached for his father's hand and pressed it hard. "I feel I'm to blame for this double-barrelled robbery plot, because if I hadn't pulled out in a huff you wouldn't have offered to sell Cross M."

"Partly right, Don. I'll admit I was down, all broken up, and I thought,

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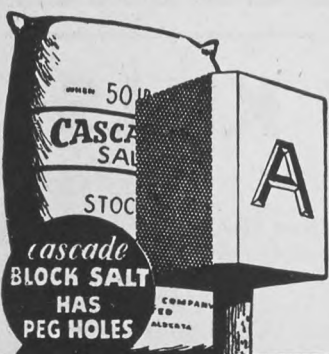
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"But don't think you're to blame for any part of this hell-hatched plot. Since I've been Sheppard's guest, he's bragged a lot. If you can imagine it, Sheppard's actually proud to be allied with a man as smart and tricky and two-faced as Claude Ormond."

"If you don't know it yet, son, Ormond planted Sheppard and his renegade gun-snakes here on Nought 9 to kick up plenty of trouble between our outfit and Foster's. The raw gall of him, posing as Foster's friend, and shining up to Annette!"

Don expelled a deep breath, moved into the second room and made a cautious survey from each of the tiny windows; then he heard his father going on:

"Sheppard bragged how he and his men are wizards at hiding horse tracks and other sign. But if old Timberline gets on the job in time, maybe they'll change their tune! It was Sheppard and Hubbend who sneaked to our pasture in the night and drove those Angus bulls out on the range."

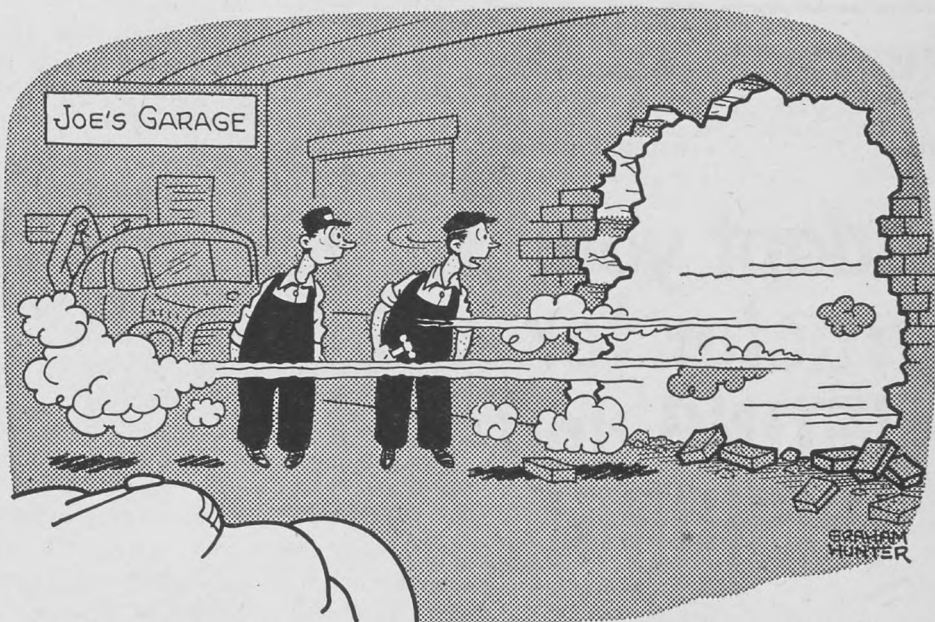
"I'd guessed as much," said Don. "Only I didn't know which ones of this

men who had the Marrs trapped had congregated in the pines across the yard where they commanded the only exit from the cabin, its door.

"Odd about it?" said John Marr. "We—ell, I've been aware that you've seen a great deal of the girl in the past year, or more. But now she naturally believes I touched off this old feud once again. Nor can she help believing that I tricked her father, inducing him to raise a huge sum of money and then robbing him. So I'd think she'd not speak to my son."

DON smiled in the dark room, recalling that at the time when he had seen Annette on Slash F she had not lost faith in either of the Marrs. "Who did rob Foster?" he inquired. "Clever of Ormond to be with Jim at the time and to have the thieves tie him. That way no one would suspect he had any part in the scheme."

"Son, the man is damnably clever. My decision to sell to Foster caught him by surprise. But, fortunately for him, he heard of it in time to take immediate advantage of the opportunity afforded him. I have learned that Sheppard was in Elkmont that evening when Foster and Ormond rode



"That must have been the brake job that 'phoned she was coming in."

gang actually did the dirty work . . . Ormond hoped Foster'd get so unreasoning mad he'd kill you?"

"Uh-huh. Then Foster'd go to jail and Ormond'd step in to protect Annette and by hook or crook to get control of both Cross M and Slash F. Which reminds me, you were to be drygulched, son. After the scurvy coyotes took me captive earlier today they told me you were dead."

"You can imagine how I felt, but, earlier this evening when I was tied here in this back room, they let me have one look at you. Then I knew you'd disappointed their bush-whacker, had gotten wind of the trouble and pitched in on my side. Helpless though we both were, that made me feel mighty good!"

"Of course, quarrel or no quarrel, I'd pitch in on your side, Dad! . . . It was Annette who told me all hell had broken loose. She said I must get to the bottom of it."

"Annette?" the older man put it. "Do you mean you and the girl of Slash F talked things over?"

"What's so odd about that?" Don was not forgetting to listen attentively for sounds from without, nor yet to take an occasional quick look through the shattered window. Apparently the

in to raise the cash. Enough said on that point.

"Now this scurvy coyote, Sheppard, has demonstrated to me that he can imitate my voice fairly well. He and the repulsive old owl-hooter they call Scar pulled the original robbery. Today, this same pair—"

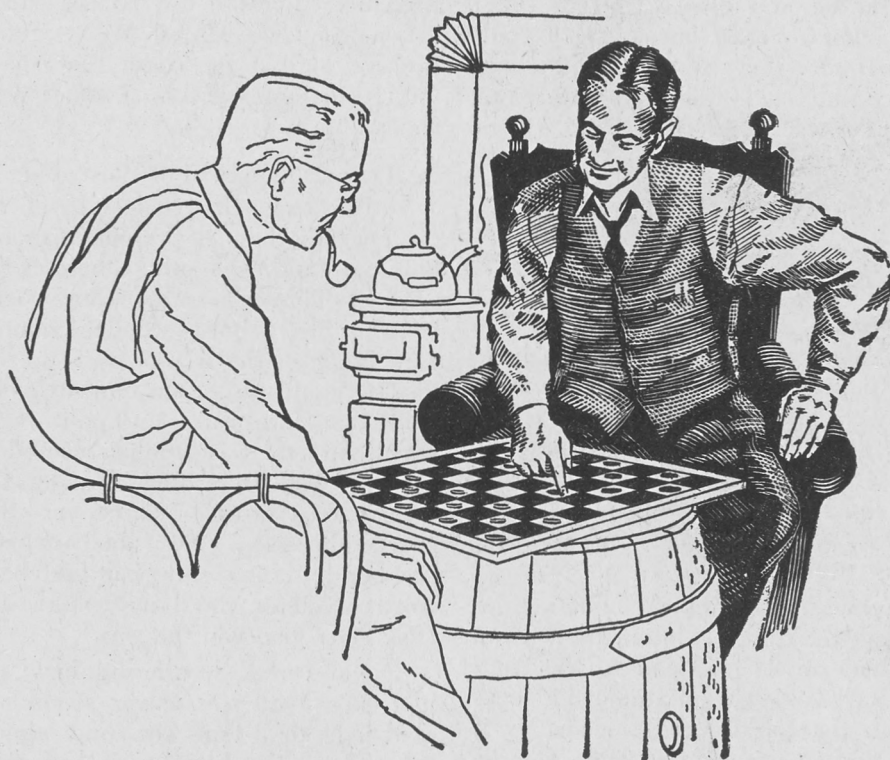
A burst of six-shooter and rifle fire interrupted. John Marr plunged into the back room, while Don let three random shots go from the front window. As silence once again settled over the besieged cabin, Marr returned to his son and resumed:

"Today, this same pair, Sheppard and Scar, were lying in wait along the road to Elkmont. They had come on foot, and they had their boots so heavily wrapped in sacking they left no noticeable footmarks at all."

Don nodded. "I'm sure Timberline would have found some sign, but I could find none, except the horse tracks of your mount and the sheriff's."

"Sheppard appeared about thirty to forty feet ahead of Taggart and me, while at the very same moment Scar rose up directly behind us to shoot Taggart without giving him a ghost of a chance. His horse sprang forward a few wild leaps, and the sheriff rolled from his saddle. Sheppard then caught



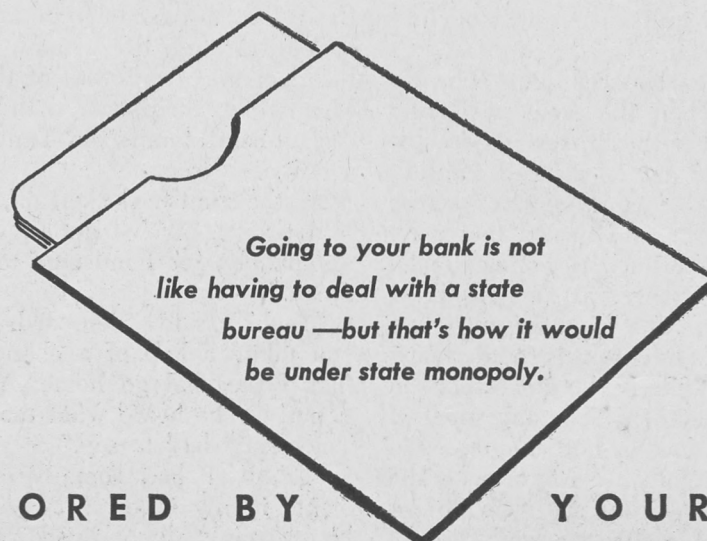


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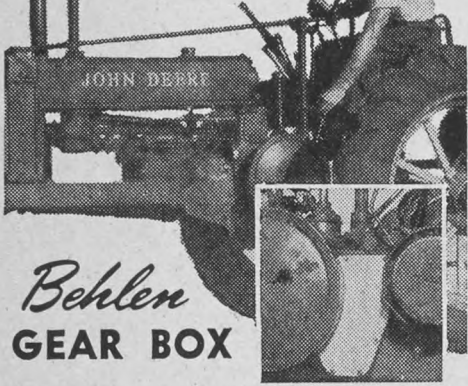
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his horse and mine. Scar picked the lawman's pockets, getting the Foster wallet, and then, using Taggart's gun, he put two more bullets into Taggart's back. I've seen revolting things in my time, but that sickened me.

"Afterwards, Scar swung up behind my saddle and Sheppard rode Taggart's horse. They left a snaky trail, one I doubt that even Timberline can either find or follow. But wait! You must have found that trail, Don. Otherwise you—"

"I wouldn't be in this trap now," Don finished bitterly. "If only I'd played my cards better. Dad, you ought to kick me—"

"Regrets are useless, son . . . I've squabbled with Foster — and have enjoyed it—all these years. But now, oddly, we're on the same side for once, and I'll never forgive myself unless we recover his money for him and square ourselves with him and his bonny daughter. Yet unless help comes, we'll not—"

"Something's happened out yonder among the pines," interrupted Don. He had raised his head to the front window and was straining his eyes across the darkness. "It seems as if somebody else has arrived. Claude Ormond, I wonder?"

Sheppard's voice, raised high, whipped across the distance, between pines and cabin. "Hi, you two Marrs! We've got a hostage here. Come out of that shack with your hands grabbin' sky or we'll shoot him!"

"The scummy renegades are bluffing," John Marr told his son, but his voice held no assurance that this was the case. "Don, have we the least hope of—?"

Don clicked, "You watch this front window and door and keep stalling 'em along, Dad. I've got a scheme!"

ANNETTE gripped the handle of her pistol to reassure herself that at least she was armed, and pushed on. Spasmodic shots continued to sound from the gulch in which lay the Sheppard cabin, and from the mere fact that this shooting did keep up she took heart. For this indicated that Ormond, Sheppard and his crew were not having everything their own way.

Of Ormond and Timberline she had seen nothing, heard nothing. She dropped down into a ravine, pulled her sweating, panting horse to a slower pace, and finally to a walk. She must move in on the fight silently, yet in the dark it was hard to tell exactly where she was until the firing accurately located the cabin. Dis-mounting, she took precious seconds to tie her horse, more seconds to unbuckle her spurs. Then she stole into the main gulch.

All was dark here, no lights showing anywhere. Then the flash of a rifle revealed to her the broken window of the cabin and part of its wall. Paused, she heard noises in the pines across from the cabin, and turned that way. Perhaps Timberline, by some miracle, was holding Sheppard and his crew in the cabin. She bumped into two horses, but so intense was the darkness here in the depth of the gulch that she recognized neither. The rank smell of fresh sweat was on both animals. On she went, feeling her way among the trees, and suddenly she was almost among men bunched up here.

One stood head and shoulders taller than any of the others—Timberline.

She almost called out to him. But the words died unuttered, for a voice she knew well, and now hated, said, "You holler to 'em, Frank. Tell 'em what they've got to do."

It was Claude Ormond who had spoken, and at once Sheppard lifted his voice, shouting toward the cabin, "Hey, you two Marrs! We've got a hostage here. Come outa that shack with your hands grabbin' sky or we'll shoot him."

NO reply came from the cabin. In the silence that followed Annette tried to tally the men present. Ormond, Sheppard and three others, besides the prisoner, Timberline. One fellow began to grumble about a bullet wound. Somebody ought to wrap it up for him. Ormond turned on him savagely. All that smooth veneer and polish with which Annette was familiar seemed to have slipped from him, leaving the man cold, brutal, vindictive. She heard him rasp, "Stop belly-aching, Hubbend. If you and Scar had been worth a damn you'd never have let Don Marr give you the slip."

She shivered, wondering how she had ever liked this clever scoundrel; realizing, too, that she had almost learned to like him much too well. But paradoxically, his brutal words also brought joy to her heart. For she knew Don had escaped from the men who had started to take him to Elkmont. She knew further that he was inside the cabin, for Sheppard had hollered, ". . . you two Marrs!"

"From what you jus' told me," Sheppard growled, "this Timberline come nearer to queerin' the deal 'n anybody else, Claude."

"Did he! I'd heard, naturally, that the man was an old Indian scout, a tracker. But I didn't suppose—Well, I underestimated him."

"Yah," spat Timberline. "You'll regret it yet, you two-faced reptile. B'gad, if I hadn't trusted you, you'd never have took me alive. Was I surprised when you caught up with me back there little ways and stuck your gun in my face!"

"Snub him to a tree, men," said Ormond. "We'll let him live a few minutes longer . . . Frank, tell old man Marr who we've got here. That'll bring him to time."


Sheppard yelled, "You, inside there! We've got old Timberline. Now talk turkey. Fast!"

THE reply was a rifle shot from the cabin window. The bullet, deflected by the pines, did no damage. But Scar and another man, who were close to the edge of the grove nearest the cabin, immediately poured a hail of lead through the window and into the door and front wall of the shack. Meanwhile, Sheppard, with the help of Hubbend, bound old Timberline to a fair-sized tree.

As the gunfire slacked off, Ormond said testily, "We've got to wind this up quickly, for I must go to Slash F ranch."

"Yeah?" said Sheppard. "Wasn't you takin' a hell of a chance, lettin' that Foster gal go home? You mentioned as she heard what that danged Timberline had to say."

"Frank, I had some strong arguments in my favor. I convinced her his story was all cockeyed. You realize I couldn't permit her to come back here with me."



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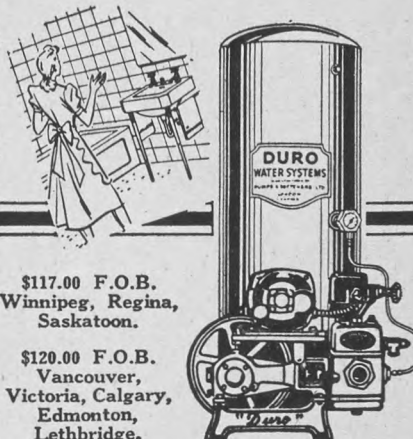
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"Sure not. But after this fracas is settled, you still want it to appear like you're sidin' her and Jim Foster all the way. That you're their best friend. So what you goin' to tell her and Foster?"

"I'll stick to the original idea—that John Marr rode out with the cash; that Donald Marr was shot by your honest men while trying to escape as they were doing their duty by taking him to jail at Elkmont."

"Sure, sure! But Timberline's got to be beefed. How explain, that, huh?"

"Easier than you suppose possible," Ormond returned with smooth assurance. "I'll explain we discovered that Timberline had been taken into the full confidence of the Marrs and was in on the Foster robbery plot, and that, later, he tried to help Donald Marr, the man who murdered Sheriff Taggart, get away. Don't worry but what I'll make it stick."

"Maybe," muttered Sheppard dubiously. "I'm scairt the dame'll spill all she larnt t'night to Foster and that cowpuncher, Curly."

"A chance I was compelled to take," Ormond came back. "However, I'm a convincing talker, you know. It is, of course, all important that her faith in me remains unshaken."

ol' John and the kid to realize you got me they might bargain with you."

"And if they don't bargain, you'll kick the bucket," grated Ormond.

"I'll kick it plumb regardless anyhow. I wasn't bornt yesterday. You coyotes wouldn't live up to no bargain."

Ormond's gun flashed from its holster. "Yell to them, or I'll shoot you now."

Annette's hand was on her pistol. Never had she fired at a human target. But—

Timberline said steadily. "Cut loose, snake! If ol' John and Don knowed you had me for sure 'twould be like 'em—'cause they're men—to do what they could to try to save my hide. Yeh, though knowin' plenty well that while you promised I'd go free when they gave 'emself up, you'd doublecross 'em. I sure won't put 'em in no such tight spot. Cut loose!"

ANNETTE had never admired a man's nerve more. Old Timberline was salt of the earth; his nature pure grit. She saw Ormond's body twitch and then stiffen as fury moved him. But he holstered his gun, turned again to Sheppard, saying harshly, "We've got to figure out how to show the old



"Except for one old friend I've given up the ranch completely."

ANNETTE made a wry face at Ormond's back. How she wished the man and Sheppard would move farther away from Timberline. With them so very close she dared not free the old-timer yet. Her eyes had become accustomed to the darkness, and she could see much better.

Sheppard grunted, "Yah, you're plenty smart all right, Claude. But women is plumb unpredictable . . . Hi, John Marr! I wasn't foolin' when I said we had Timberline."

John Marr's voice, unmistakable with its Scotch burr, answered, "Prove it, you—" The epithet was one of the range, profane and violent.

Ormond spun around on his heels. "Tell them you're here, Timberline. They'll recognize your voice."

"Me tell 'em?" ripped Timberline, without lifting his voice high enough to carry to the cabin. "B'gad, you must figure I'm a damned fool. Was

devil to the Marrs while he's still alive. Let's talk it over."

Sheppard's men were at the edge of the pines, firing a random shot every now and then at the cabin, and now at last both Ormond and Sheppard walked a few yards away from old Timberline. Of this move Annette took immediate advantage, stealing up behind the tree to which he was tied.

She heard Sheppard saying, "They ain't got a show, Claude. Quick as they run outa cartridges, they're done. Then we'll smoke 'em out, or they'll make a break for it. Sure hope they try that, 'cause the only way they can bust outa that cabin is through the front door."

"But I've said I'm in a yank to get this business wound up," Ormond protested. "Couldn't we drag Timberline out to the edge of the grove and make a small fire that'd show him to them?"



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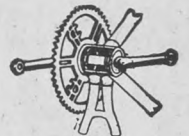
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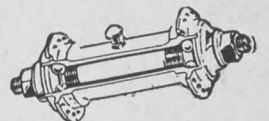
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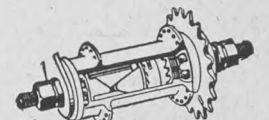
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yellow beam which poured from its  
broken window Annette caught a  
glimpse of two men crouched close  
against the outside wall. Suddenly the  
door snapped open, and for a fleeting  
moment John Marr was visible inside  
the front room, retreating across it.

One man by the wall raised an arm,  
fired through the window; the other—  
it was Sheppard—threw his Colt  
around the door jamb and emptied it,  
raking the room. Then around the one  
corner of the cabin came old John  
Marr, swinging a rifle in both hands.  
It crashed down on Sheppard's skull.  
Sheppard collapsed.

Annette had scarcely been aware  
that Timberline was no longer beside  
her. Now by the light from the cabin  
she saw him reach the second man  
and pick him up and slam him against  
the wall. He boomed, "Cleanin' house  
like old times, John!"

Something welled up in Annette's  
throat. If she lived to be a great-great-  
grandmother she'd never forget this  
wild fight, the Marrs and Timberline.  
She wheeled, sped back through the  
trees with the panicked thought that  
she should not have left Don alone  
fighting Ormond. What if Ormond  
had—?

"That you, Annette?" Don's voice.  
"Yes, Don! You're all—"

"Feel as if I'd tangled with a moun-  
tain lion on the prod. But I licked him  
and tied him up. Where're the rest?"

"The fight's over, Don. Over, and  
we won ... How'd you get out of the  
cabin? Your dad got out of it too, not  
using the door."

"Hum? Made use of the grave Shep-  
pard intended for Dad, and burrowed  
under the wall on the back side."

ANNETTE didn't understand what  
he meant just then, but it didn't  
seem to matter. What mattered most  
was that Don, panting, his clothing  
ripped to shreds and smelling strongly  
of masculine sweat, caught her in his  
arms and pressed her closely, yet ten-  
derly, to him.

"Sweetheart, I'm not going to wait.  
I'm going to tell you now how I love  
you, every little bit of you and all of  
you."

"Oh, Don, I love you, too. If any-  
thing had happened to you I'd have—"

His lips silenced her with a kiss,  
and it seemed a long while later before  
he said practically, "One of the first  
things I must do is round up High  
Fence all over again ... The money  
will be returned to Jim Foster. But  
he won't buy Cross M, for this silly  
old feud is ended. Dad will use those  
black bulls for the purpose he had in  
mind when he bought them, to start  
an Angus herd on his own land, under  
fence, not on the open range. And this  
bunch of range pirates we rounded up  
tonight will go to—"

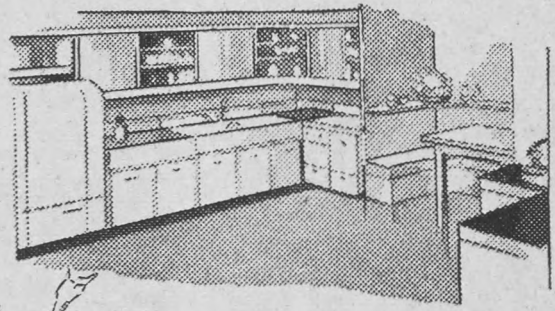
"Let's not talk about them, Don  
lover," Annette interrupted. "Let's talk  
about us." She lifted her glowing,  
happy eyes and her radiant face to his  
once again.

Ten feet away, unseen and unnoticed  
by the lovers, Timberline and old John  
Marr stopped. The tall old-timer  
nudged his companion. "That's what  
I always has hoped would come  
about, John."

"Uh-huh?" said the doughty old  
ranchman. "Me too. Only I was too  
darned stubborn ever to admit it. Till  
now!"

THE END.

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# The Countrywoman

## Fatigue Studies In Home Jobs

**T**HIS month, another article on laundering by Margaret Speechly is presented to our readers. It is one of a helpful series which has appeared over a period of nearly two years. Each one of these articles has made a study in detail of some particular problem in connection with doing the family wash.

"In industry, where thousands of workers are under one roof, procedures have been simplified and standardized in order to increase production and protect the worker from over-fatigue, ill health, and injury. Improved working conditions in industry have come about through long study and research. But comparatively little study has been made of housework in order to simplify and standardize household procedures and thus increase the homemaker's efficiency and safeguard her health." This statement appeared in a bulletin entitled *A Survey Of Some Fatigue Problems Of Rural Homemakers*, published by the University of Illinois. It is a result of the work of Nellie L. Perkins, Wilma Beyer and Lita Baine. It is a study in which more than 900 homemakers co-operated. They were interviewed and visited in their own homes. The purpose and the method of survey is explained:

"A survey of farm housing made in Illinois in 1934 showed the urgent need for further research in methods of helping farm women with their homemaking problems. Those who were interviewed evidenced a pronounced interest in ways to maintain better health, in acquiring better home equipment, in having the benefits of rural electrification, and in better home management. Without definite information, however, as to the actual conditions under which rural homemakers work, specialists in all home-management fields are seriously handicapped in giving the necessary help, for extension programs to be effective must be built upon the homemaker's own conception of her problems, on existing physical conditions in farm homes, and on the ability of individual families to solve their particular difficulties.

"The object of the present study was twofold: (1) to determine what household problems seem to be a special drain on the homemaker's time and energy; and (2) to explore possible methods of studying these problems.

"The first step was to ascertain by the controlled-interview method the types and prevalence of homemaking problems, the actual conditions under which rural women work, and the attitudes of these women toward their homemaking problems.

"The second step was to study in detail the causes of laundry fatigue. This particular household task was chosen for the detailed study because laundry was reported by large numbers of farm women to be the most tiring of all household tasks and because the inaccessibility of commercial laundries, as well as the cost of their services, forces practically all farm women to do their laundering at home. It was believed also that should this study prove successful, the same type could be used for each of the other homemaking problems found to exist in rural homes."

**I**N a study of 311 rural homemakers in Oregon in 1929, it was found that washing was the most disliked and most fatiguing of all household tasks: 34.6 said they disliked it. An average spent on laundering by these homemakers was 5.3 hours of the average working week of 61.2 hours.

Another study of 306 homes found that "laundering was regarded as second only to child care as a source of fatigue, worry and friction." In a study of 237 homes in Illinois, laundering was found to be "the most fatiguing household task and the second most disliked, cleaning and care of the house disliked still more."

Most of the farm homemakers interviewed recognized their problem—knew when they needed outside help and when they could work things out for themselves. They understood the difference between

## A review of a study made of some common household tasks and the fatigue factors involved

by AMY J. ROE

the problems that are common to all homemakers, both urban and rural, and those which are due to rural conditions and their family patterns.

The insight of these women into their problems and their active attitude in facing and solving them impressed all who worked with them in these studies. On the whole they had an optimistic and common-sense approach to their problems. Little



*Blossoms of the Japanese Quince (Japonica).*

## Scents of Summer

*The spendthrift sweetness of white-and-pink clover and the warm brown smell of honey-laden bees.*

*Sudden pungent pennyroyal and the delicate winged perfume of wild roses.*

*The powdery militant odor of orange lilies, the candid sturdy aroma of the topaz harvest daisy, and the tempting wooden tang of berries ripening in the sun.*

*The elusive faintness of the cowslip, the trailing fragrance of the vetch, and the divine intoxication of new-mown hay.*

*The murky breath of the spotted orchid, the swooning headiness of iris and the morbid smoulder from all swamp creatures, brilliant or spectral, lonely.*

*The elfin aura of lady-slipper, the fragile evocation of columbine, and sharp, aromatic sage.*

*Healing balsam of evergreens, furry flavor of basswood, and all the intercrossing of scents, milky, soapy, nutty, quickening, that is the breathing of trees in close communion.*

*All that comes summer-blown on the four-winged winds of the world, from bursting pod and blown pollen, from glittering leaf and ravishing bloom, from berried bush and painted shrub, from the creating earth and the beat of life.*

*Just as there are wings in bird-song, so there is in every scent the color of that from which it is borne.*

*And if color be the communication of life, then perfume must be the delicate whisper of its heavenly secret.*

—NAN MOULTON.

or no defeatism was evident even where physical conditions were the poorest and health odds the greatest. These women were neither reconciled to existing conditions nor embittered by them. Most of them looked on their problems as a challenge.

"There are two aspects of these problems to be considered: (1) the work itself, and (2) its dependence on tools and conveniences. Laundering, housecleaning, kitchen arrangement, dish washing, and even cooking are tied up with housing conditions—water supply, heating facilities, power, available space, floor levels, working areas, and light.

"This study then reveals at least six major homemaking problems contributing to the worry, anxiety and fatigue of the homemaker. Each of these problems occurs with sufficient frequency to warrant further intensive study. They also (some more than others, e.g., family relationships and health) contribute to the problems of laundry fatigue and must be taken into consideration as part of this special study.

"Most farm women do all their own work. Not only is there more work to do in farm homes than in comparable urban homes, but there are fewer modern conveniences with which to do it. Housecleaning on the farm usually includes paperhanging, painting, reconditioning floors and woodwork, shampooing rugs, and cleaning upholstered furniture and bedding. Farm washings are larger and dirtier than city washings. Farm cooking, as described by the participants in this survey, is harder work than city cooking and there is also more of it. Undoubtedly homemaking on the farm is more fatiguing.

"Problems due to lack of conveniences. Comparable inconveniences—both as to number and kind—do not affect all homemakers in the same way. For some of these women subjective factors—initiative, ingenuity, ease of adjustment, self-control, and general reactions—seem to play an important part. Some reported definitely if they liked or disliked a given activity and whether there had been any change in their attitudes due to having conveniences or not having them (where they had had both types of experience). Others could not distinguish between dislike for the activity itself and objections because of poor working conditions. A few women, for example, reported liking to wash regardless of working conditions, while others reported disliking to do it in spite of modern conveniences. The former regarded laundering as a problem but thought it could be solved by a change in the physical setup. The latter, regarding the problem as in themselves, disliked the job itself and felt that they would continue to dislike it no matter how convenient the physical setup."

## To The New Homes Of Today

**J**UNE is the popular month for weddings. There has long been a need of some small, helpful book to put into the hands of young couples about to marry, to give counsel on the many problems which will confront them in their new status. Such a book is to be found in a booklet entitled *To The New Homes of Today*, by Marjorie Dowler Styles. It is published by the United Farm Women of Alberta. Copies may be secured from their Calgary office at the price of 25 cents.

A study of the chapter headings gives some idea of the contents and value of the little book: Love and Marriage—with a statement of the Marital Prediction Test worked out by the University of British Columbia in a study of Canadian family life. This sensible gauge can be applied as a measuring rod against the expectation for happiness and satisfaction in the new partnership. Other chapters follow: The Dower of Children; Founding the New Home and Making Personal adjustments; the Administration of the Home; Financial Arrangements; Common Interests; Hobbies; Precious Memories—Anchors That Hold.

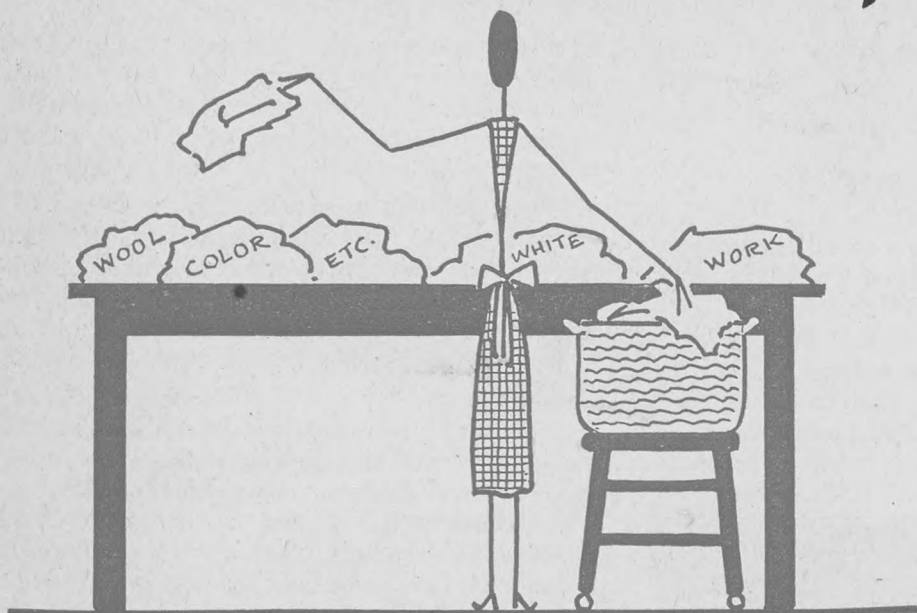
The book also carries a list of sources where further literature on the subject of homemaking, health and finances may be secured.



# Wash-Day Streamlined

*A variety of ideas for saving your strength and lessening the tedium of tasks*

by MARGARET M. SPEECHLY



*Sort clothes beforehand into piles according to color and material.*

**A**FTER a session with the family wash, many women feel as if they had been put through the wringer themselves. Besides being heavy work, it frequently is complicated by things not generally recognized as the cause of fatigue.

To start with, there is no substitute for a good breakfast. Without the right foods you simply cannot last through the morning, any more than the range can manage without fuel or the washer without power.

In planning what to serve for breakfast remember that brown bread is more nourishing than white bread; that hot porridge made from whole grain is more sustaining than an equal volume of ready-cooked cereal; that protein such as egg or milk is needed for heavy work; that fruit juice is not only refreshing but an important source of vitamins and minerals. Such foods provide you with the makings of energy.

However, if you simply cannot swallow a good breakfast, make a point of re-fueling in the middle of the morning. A glass of milk, an apple, and some sandwiches will stave off weariness and exhaustion, and the pause will rest your muscles.

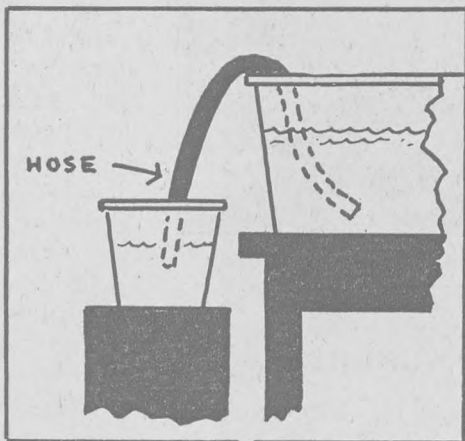
Naturally, food alone will not get the washing done. You constantly need to be on the watch for the leaks that act as a drain on your supply of strength. It may be that from training and habit you do things the hard way or that you have not yet made full use of all sources of power in the family group. Since the assistance you can get varies from year to year, you need to review the situation periodically with the idea of using the family resources to the limit and thus saving your precious energy.

From habit you may have collected each person's laundry week by week without realizing the time and strength it takes. (Remember that you are on the look-out for leaks no matter how small.) Avoid this wastage by hanging a laundry bag in each room and requesting that soiled clothes be put in it. Even a pre-school child can do as much if the bag or hamper is within reach.

The men and boys can give you a hand by emptying the pockets of shirts and trousers, and the cuffs of slacks. They can also roll down their shirt sleeves. The girls can remove

from their dresses the shoulderpads, buckles, belts and trimmings that will not stand washing. Old and young alike can develop the habit of thoroughly washing and rinsing their hands and faces, and so prevent the over-soiling of towels. Those who do the dishes can see that tea-towels are changed before they become too badly soiled.

Running back and forth for fuel adds greatly to the fatigue and irritation of wash-day. Skip this toil by getting someone else to bring in sufficient wood to last the entire morning.



*Short hose for siphon to empty tub.*

See that it is placed convenient to the range in order to save steps and lifting.

Organize things so that you personally never need to haul water into the house or out of it. Just because your pioneer mother could not avoid doing things the hard way, there is no reason for your following the same back-breaking procedure. If the water-hauling is done with masculine power, it will not be long before a water-system is installed. Do not let this period of higher farm prices slip by without making an effort to have water piped into the house. This one item will save you endless toil and will make life on the farm more pleasant for the whole family.

**H**OWEVER, conveniences do not guarantee freedom from weariness. On the contrary, while using good equipment you can easily squander a lot of energy by unnecessary carrying, lifting, bending, reaching, walking or stretching. It will pay you to develop the habit of checking each part of the laundry process so as to eliminate waste motions and inefficient

methods of handling equipment.

Every week as you do the washing, ask yourself if there is an easier way of getting through the work. Make sure that the tubs and washer are placed so that the work flows smoothly from right to left if you are right-handed, or from left to right if you are left-handed.

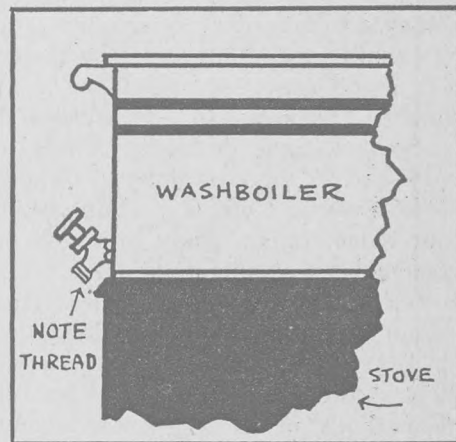
Do you wash in a location convenient to the stove and water supply? Is there enough open space to allow you to move freely around the equipment without bumping into anything? Is the light good or does it shine in your eyes? Or worse still, are you working in your own light? Every improvement that you can make will help to lessen fatigue.

While working at the washer and tubs can you stand erect or must you stoop? You will avoid a lot of muscle strain and backaches if the height is properly adjusted. Have you invested in a sturdy tub-stand on casters that allows you to move the tubs to the water supply when necessary? Does the clothes basket stand on the floor or have you raised it on a box to hand-height? Every time you stoop to pick up a basket of wet clothes, you are wasting precious strength.

Hauling it out to the lines is like the last straw on the camel's back. The neatest trick is to park the basket on a cart next to the tubs, then when it is full you can wheel it to the back door and transfer it to a "taxi" on which you can push it to the lines. A cart can be built to the right height to save bending as you hang up the clothes. This one item is a tremendous economy.

If you heat the water on top of the stove, how do you transfer it to the washer? Dipping it out is both hard work and dangerous. Spills make the range hard to clean. You can skip this toil by having a threaded tap soldered in the end of the boiler near the bottom. Attach to this a hose with a threaded connection, turn the tap and watch the water flow—no dipping, no danger, no spills.

Do you empty the washer, pail at a time, and carry the water outside? I got over this difficulty by having a threaded tap fitted on the washer and attaching to this a hose 25 feet long which I put out of the nearest door. Since the land slopes away from the house, the water flows to a nearby shrubbery without any effort on my part.



*Threaded faucet in end of washboiler.*

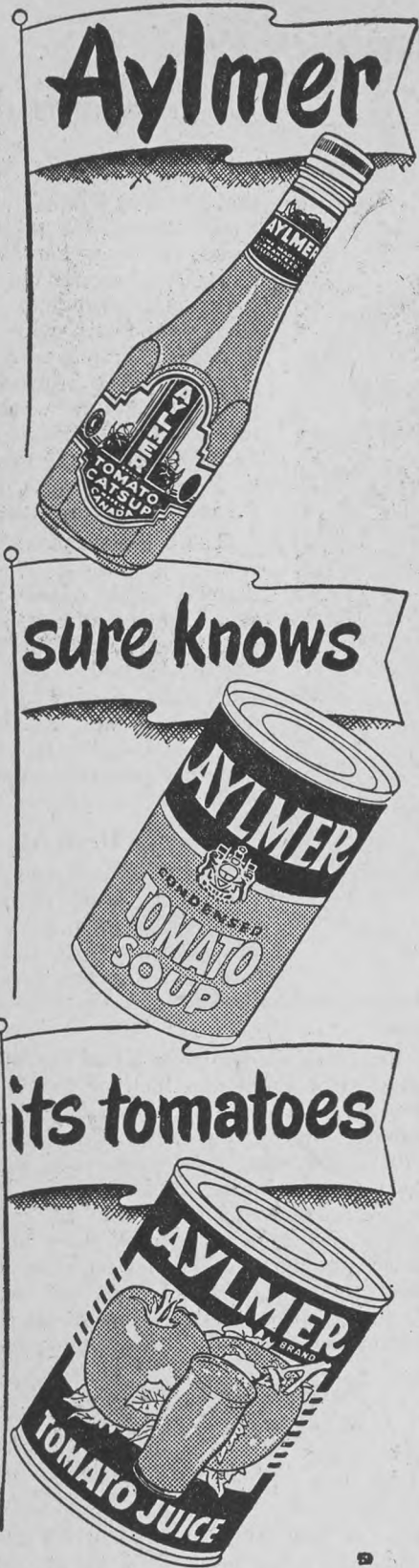
I empty the tub into the washer by means of a siphon. This just takes a short piece of hose about five feet long. To operate a siphon, place the hose in the tub until it is completely filled with water. Not a bubble of air must remain in the tube. Keep one end under water, put your thumb firmly on the other end and quickly transfer it to the washer or if you prefer, to a pail. The water will flow without any effort on your part, provided the tub is on a slightly higher level. If you use a pail, set it on a box so that you will not need to bend. Emptying water with a hose not only saves a lot of muscle strain, but it allows you to get on with other jobs in the meantime.

These suggestions for streamlining the work of wash-day are only a beginning. As you develop the habit of looking for better ways, you will gain a sense of power and control that is very satisfying.



*A sturdy, homemade cart to carry the clothes basket saves much stooping.*





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TOMATO SOUP

**AYLMER**  
TOMATO JUICE

Your Family Deserves Aylmer Quality

# Letter to a Bride

## Points on choosing china

Dear Joan,

Since receiving your letter last week I have had a lovely time looking around the stores for dishes for your new home. Once you know where the best values are to be found, you will be able to spend your money to the best advantage when you do come in to shop.

It is a long time since there has been such a variety of china on display, but the prices are higher than ever. This makes it essential for you to decide what dishes are really necessary. Nowadays people do not invest in whole sets as they used to do; they simply buy the main pieces and avoid tying up money in articles seldom used.

Many a time I have wished I had never bought covered vegetable dishes because I found fireproof casseroles so much handier. My vegetable dishes stood on the shelves, rarely used, until finally after 20 years I gave them away to someone who admired them. You can almost depend on someone giving you glass casseroles at a shower.

You can economize on platters by getting an 18-inch size which will hold a turkey or a chicken. A small bowl is just as good as a gravy boat. Cereal bowls are a good buy because they can be used for soup or fruit as well as for porridge. Dinner plates you will need and you will find medium plates very handy for supper. Salad plates are not essential if you choose bread and butter plates that are not too small.

You say you have been collecting cups and saucers so you can probably manage with those you already possess. Draw up a list of pieces that you consider absolutely essential.

Without a doubt it is thrifty to buy open-stock as it allows you to add to your basic china from time to time, or to get replacements for breakages. However, no pattern is procurable for ever so it will pay you to find out from the dealer how long your favorite pattern has been selling and whether it is likely to be available during the next few years.

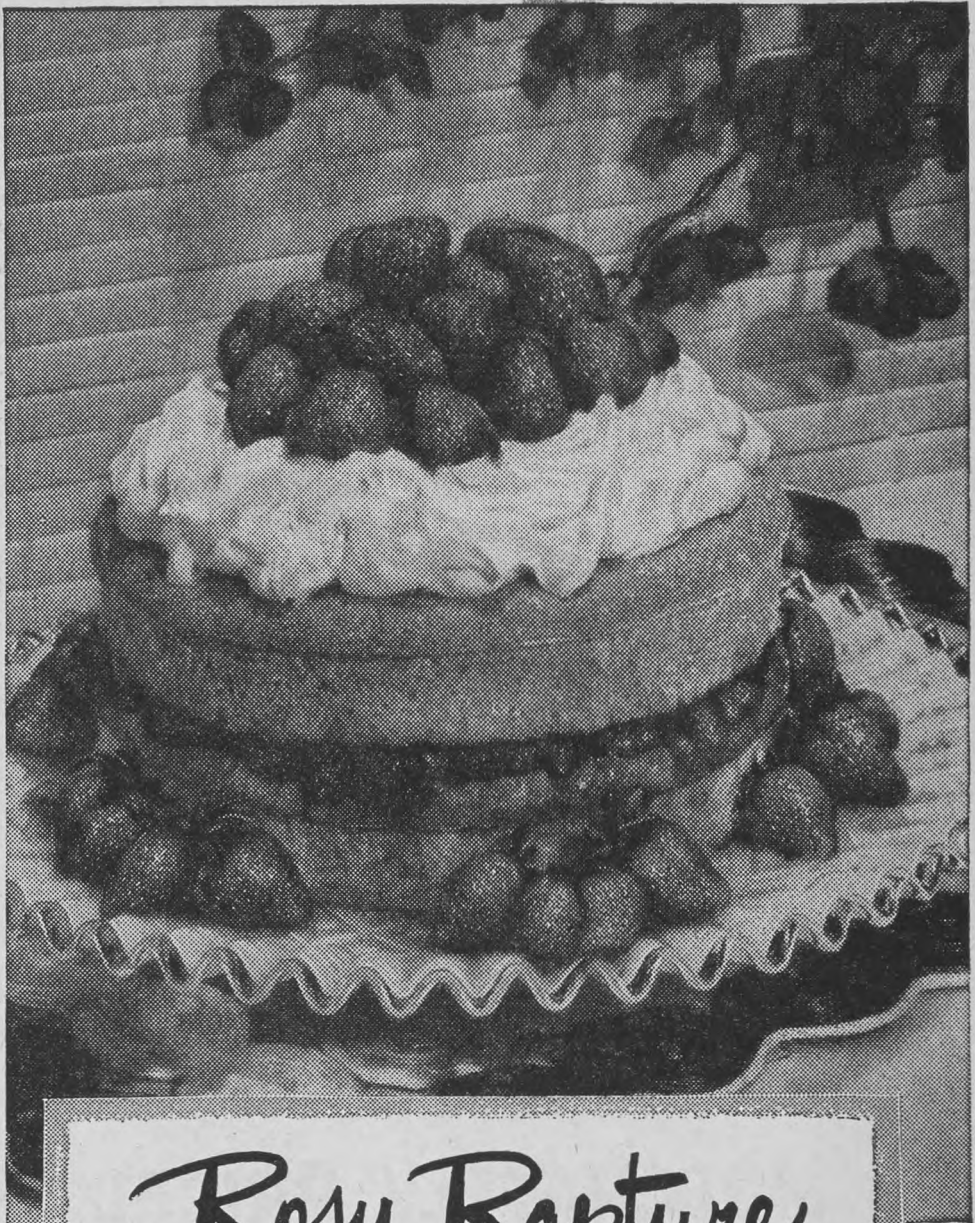
Open-stock is to be found in many grades of tableware. Regardless of price, dishes of all kinds are made from mixtures of clay which are baked at high temperatures to make them tough and hard. The better the clay and the greater the heat, the more serviceable the ware is likely to be.

To make it non-absorbent, it is given a glaze or glassy coating. Patterns are applied either before or after this process. Under-glaze patterns are a better buy than over-glaze, because the design lasts as long as the dishes.

Ordinary crocks used for pickles are the coarsest kind of pottery. At the other end of the scale is the finest porcelain like your mother's Bridal Rose set which is made from the best clays, "fired" until it becomes semi-transparent, and skilfully decorated and glazed.

In between those two extremes are other types of tableware that are both beautiful and serviceable. Semi-porcelain is not translucent, but it is a good investment and comes in many beautiful open-stock patterns.

(Turn to page 64)



# Rosy Rapture

## Magic's Luscious STRAWBERRY CAKE!

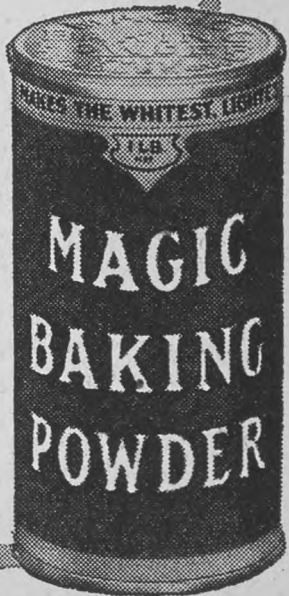
Set up your own strawberry festival—gala in the garden or regal at the table! Grace it with this gorgeous new Magic cake! With big, ripe berries in a cool drift of whipped cream on top. And the filling—a luscious red layer of crushed strawberries... overflowing a cake so marvellously light it *must* be made with Magic!

Yes, with Magic Baking Powder, there's no trick to turning out *perfect* cakes—delicate in flavor, light as a puff! Magic costs less than 1¢ per average baking—protects other costly ingredients. Put Magic on your grocery list today.

### MAGIC STRAWBERRY CAKE

- |                                       |                             |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 3/4 cups sifted pastry flour.       | 1/2 tsp. salt               |
| or 1 1/2 cups sifted hard-wheat flour | 4 eggs, separated           |
| 2 tsps. Magic Baking Powder           | 1/4 cup cold water          |
|                                       | 1 cup fine granulated sugar |
|                                       | 1 1/2 tsps. vanilla         |

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt together 3 times. Beat egg yolks thick and light; gradually beat in the cold water and 2/3 cup of the sugar; beat constantly for 4 minutes. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry; gradually beat in remaining 1/4 cup sugar, beating after each addition until mixture stands in peaks. Add flour mixture to yolk mixture about a quarter at a time, folding lightly after each addition just until flour is incorporated; fold in vanilla. Add meringue to yolk mixture and fold gently until combined. Turn into two ungreased 8" round cake pans. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 25 to 30 minutes. Immediately cakes are baked, invert pans and allow cakes to hang, suspended, until cold (to "hang" cakes, rest rim of inverted pan on 3 inverted egg cups or coffee cups). Put cold cakes together with sweetened crushed strawberries; top with lightly-sweetened and flavored whipped cream and garnish with whole strawberries.



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**Get New Pep, Vim, Vigor**

What a thrill! Bony limbs fill out; ugly hollows fill up; neck no longer scrawny; body loses half-starved, sickly "bean-pole" look. Thousands of girls, women, men, who never could gain before, are now proud of shapely, healthy-looking bodies. They thank the special vigor-building, flesh-building tonic, Ostrex. Its tonics, stimulants, invigorators, iron, vitamin B1, calcium, enrich blood, improve appetite and digestion so food gives you more strength and nourishment; put flesh on bare bones. Don't fear getting too fat. Stop when you've gained the 5, 10, 15 or 20 lbs. you need for normal weight. Costs little. New "get acquainted" size only 60c. Try famous Ostrex Tonic Tablets for new vigor and added pounds, this very day. At all druggists.





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In olden times they started the day with a juicy steak and a tankard of foaming ale! Today the ace-high breakfast dish is Post's Grape-Nuts Flakes . . . ready-to-eat; easy-to-digest . . . made not from one but TWO grains — sun-ripened wheat and malted barley.

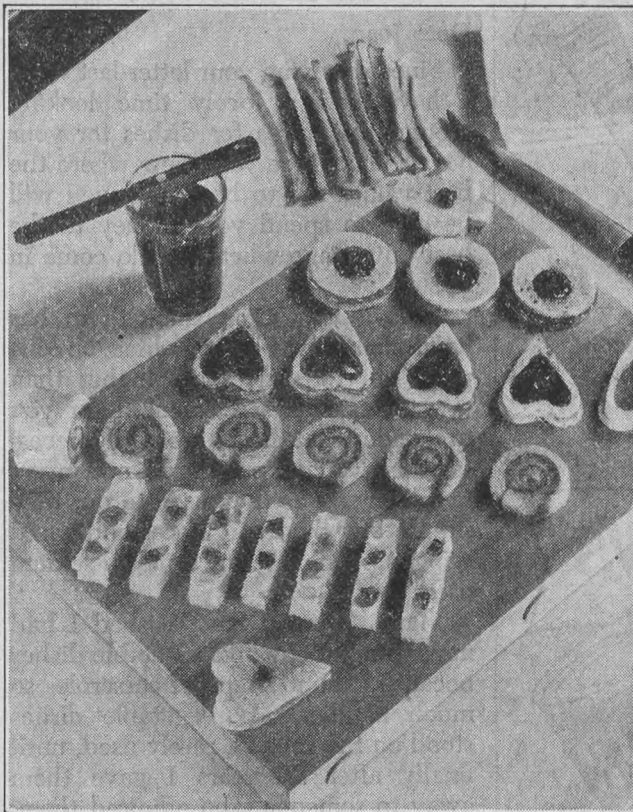
That famous Grape-Nuts flavor in the form of delicious, honey-golden flakes is scrumptious. Post's Grape-Nuts Flakes are *nourishing*, too . . . provide useful quantities of carbohydrates and proteins for energy and muscle; phosphorus for teeth, bones; iron for the blood. So tasty — so good — so convenient. Ask your grocer.

GF-239



## Party Sandwiches

by EFFIE BUTLER



Sandwiches in attractive forms are a "must."

consistency. Spread on thin slices of lightly buttered brown or white bread, from which the crusts have been removed. Roll each slice into a finger and fasten with a toothpick. Wrap in waxed paper and keep in a cool place. Just before serving time lay the fingers on a flat cookie sheet and toast in a hot oven, 400 deg. F., until nicely browned.

Canned asparagus, which has been well drained, and rolled in thin slices of bread spread with a mixture of butter, grated cheese, salt and pepper and mayonnaise, and toasted in the same way as described for salmon rolls make tasty sandwiches.

#### Cheese Dreams

Season grated nippy cheese or cream cheese with salt, pepper, a dust of cayenne, and dry mustard. Add enough salad

dressing or thick cream to make a smooth paste.

Remove the crusts from a loaf of white bread. Cut slices one inch or more in thickness. Cut each slice into fingers or squares. Spread top and sides lightly with butter, and then generously with the seasoned cheese spread. Place a bit of fresh bacon in the centre of each square. Set aside in a cool place until nearly serving time. Arrange on a baking sheet and toast in a hot oven, 400 deg. F., until bacon is crisp and cheese is golden brown in color. Serve piping hot.

#### Puff Shells For Fillings

- |                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1 c. boiling water | 3 eggs     |
| ½ c. butter        | 1 c. flour |
| ½ tsp. salt        |            |

Place water, butter, and salt in sauce pan and heat. When boiling briskly add flour, which has been sifted, all at once and stir vigorously. Continue to cook over medium heat while stirring, until the mixture leaves the sides of the pan and forms a ball. Turn into a mixing bowl and add one egg at a time beating thoroughly after each addition until the eggs are all well mixed in. For tiny puffs, drop mounds the size of a small walnut on greased baking pan. Bake in moderately hot oven, 400 to 425 deg. F., for 10 minutes. Then reduce the heat to 350 and continue to bake 15 to 20 minutes or until nicely browned. For full-sized puffs make the portions egg size and allow a longer baking time. Let puffs stand uncovered until used.

#### Fillings for Small Puffs:

1. Add finely-chopped chicken to a thick cream sauce.
2. Peanut butter plain, or with a dash of cream sauce to which has been added bacon chips or orange marmalade.
3. Sandwich spread with chopped pickle and thinned with salad dressing or cottage cheese.

#### Cheese Biscuits

Cheese biscuits are made up from your favorite baking powder biscuit mixture with the fat slightly reduced. Just before mixing in the liquid add ¾ cup of nippy cheese, which has been finely grated, for every two cups of flour used. Be sure the cheese is well blended with the rest of the ingredients. Hot cheese biscuits should have a pat of fresh butter in the background.

JUNE is a time of festivities; graduation parties, annual teas and pre-holiday farewells. It is also the traditional month of weddings, and consequently, bridal showers and anniversaries are events which call for attractive, daintily prepared foods that will not spoil with waiting, and may be easily served to a number of guests at a time.

Assorted sandwiches are the backbone of most buffet and tea-time menus. You will have your pet ideas. If you would like a change from the usual bread and butter sandwich to carry your favorite filling, try tiny cream puff shells, just a few bites in size, and you will find they are equally adaptable to savory salad fillings as well as sweet creamed mixtures.

To serve, skewer pickles, gherkins, olives, carrot curls, inch lengths of piping hot, well-cooked sausages, or bacon on the end of toothpicks. Stick the free end of toothpicks into a large rosy apple or grapefruit and use as hors d'oeuvre stand.

#### Assorted Sandwiches

Use brown or white bread, or rye with some fillings, if rye bread is available. Slice whatever type you choose thinly and spread, rather sparingly, with butter.

Any of the following mixtures make tasty fillings:

1. Finely chopped celery, nutmeats and mayonnaise.
2. Mashed sardines, chopped, hard-cooked eggs, lemon juice, salt and pepper and mayonnaise to moisten.
3. Cream cheese, simply seasoned, or with such additions as toasted nutmeats, finely shaved, preserved ginger if you have it, chopped chives, chopped radishes, lettuce, marmalade or black currant jam.
4. Minced, cold, cooked meat, ham, chopped, sweet pickles, chopped celery or lettuce, mustard, mayonnaise.
5. Hard-cooked egg and onion juice with lettuce or cress and mayonnaise.
6. Minced chicken flavored with crisply cooked and chopped bacon and moistened with mayonnaise.

#### Salmon Rolls

Mash canned salmon or other fish such as lobster, sardines, etc., to a paste and season with salt, pepper and lemon juice. Add just enough mayonnaise or salad dressing to make a filling of spreading



## ...and Cakes, Too

June is a month marked by festivities so some suggestions for simple and easy-to-make dainties are offered

The small cakes and dainties which make up the sweet course for any festival may be simple but should round out a party menu your guests will remember. Strive for daintiness.

Mix up your tried and found-good mixture for plain muffins. Bake them in pans with small cups. To vary the flavor add dates or shredded pineapple or grated orange rind. Decorate with tinted and flavored frostings.

Other suggestions for dainties follow:

### Almond Chips

- |                           |                                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 4 eggs (whites only)      | 1 c. almonds, chopped               |
| 1 c. fine fruit sugar     | $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. almond flavoring |
| 2 c. finely chopped dates | $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt             |

Beat whites of eggs until stiff, add half the sugar at once, then fold in remainder. Add remaining ingredients. Drop by spoonfuls on a buttered baking sheet. Bake in slow oven 300 deg. F., until a rich golden brown.

### Birds Nests

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. butter | 1 c. flour              |
| 2 egg yolks             | 1 tsp. baking powder    |
| 1 T. sweet milk         | $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt |

Mix the above ingredients as for cookies, roll and cut with round cookie cutter. Prepare the following filling:

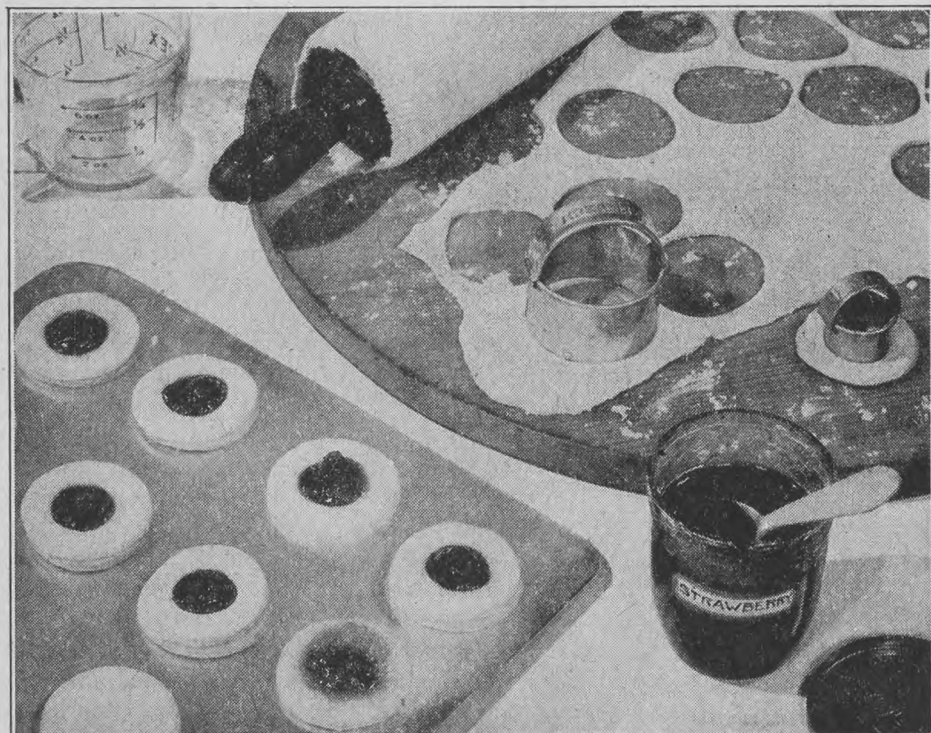
- |                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 2 egg whites (stiffly beaten) | 1 tsp. melted butter |
| 1 c. icing sugar              | 2 c. fine cocoanut   |

Arrange a rim of this mixture around the edge of the cookie. Add a dab of bright, red jam or jelly in centre for decoration and bake in moderate oven.

### Walnut Fingers

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. butter        | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. brown sugar |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sugar (white) | 1 tsp. vanilla               |
| 2 egg yolks                    | 1 c. chopped walnuts         |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. flour         | $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt      |

Cream butter thoroughly. Blend in white sugar well. Beat egg yolks and add. Sift flour several times and fold into mixture. Prepare a second mixture by beating egg whites until stiff but not dry, add salt. Beat in brown sugar gradually and beat well. Add vanilla and walnuts. Grease and flour a shallow pan and press the first mixture into it firmly. Over this, spread egg-white mixture. Bake in slow oven, 275 deg. F., about 1 hour or until cooked and golden brown. Cut in neat fingers or squares while still warm.



Bright dabs of jelly lend eye appeal to Birds Nests.

### Melting Moments

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. butter      | 1 tsp. soda            |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. brown sugar | 1 tsp. cream of tartar |
| 2 eggs unbeaten              |                        |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ cups flour     |                        |

Cream butter and sugar, add eggs unbeaten. Sift and add other ingredients. Mix as for shortbread. Form into small balls or pack dough into metal cookie press; press out into fancy shapes onto greased baking sheet. Decorate with pieces of candied cherries. Bake in moderate oven, 350 deg. F., 12 to 15 minutes or until lightly browned.

### Feather Cake Squares

- |                             |                                  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 c. white sugar            | $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. baking powder |
| 3 eggs                      | $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt          |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. butter     | 1 tsp. vanilla                   |
| 1 c. flour                  |                                  |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sweet milk |                                  |

Combine sugar and eggs and beat until very light with egg beater. Sift flour, salt, and baking powder together three times. Add to egg mixture and continue to beat with egg beater. Add butter to milk and scald. Add to mixture while hot. Add vanilla. Beat up with beater until light and bubbly. Turn into greased baking pan and bake in moderate oven 350 deg. F., for 30 to 35 minutes. After it has been turned out and cooled, cut in small squares and cover with variously flavored and tinted frostings.

### Date Loaf Slices

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. chopped dates | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. flour       |
| 1 tsp. soda                    | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. white sugar |
| 1 c. boiling water             | 3 T. butter                  |
| 1 egg                          | $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt      |
|                                | 1 tsp. vanilla               |

Combine dates and soda, cover with the boiling water and let cool. Blend the white sugar and butter. Beat egg and add to sugar mixture. Sift flour, salt, and add with vanilla. Add to date mixture and beat up well. Turn into a greased loaf pan. Bake in slow oven, 275 deg. F., 65 to 75 minutes. Turn out and cool. Slice and serve spread with butter.

### Chocolate Pyramids (Uncooked)

- |                               |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 20 marshmallows               | 1 c. icing sugar  |
| 1 c. nut meats                | 1 level T. butter |
| 4 squares chocolate (Baker's) | 2 eggs            |

Beat eggs until very light, add icing sugar and beat. Add butter and chocolate which has been melted together and slightly cooled. Beat up and add a pinch of salt. Add nuts and marshmallows that have been cut into small pieces. Blend well. Shape into small pyramids and set on wax paper. Store in cool place.

## a family favorite hard to beat spicy rich, piping hot CINNAMON BUNS



If you bake at home—  
*these are easy to make*

It's bound to be a "Good Morning"—when you serve delicious, hot-and-fragrant Cinnamon Buns for breakfast. They'll win you plenty of praise... made with Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast!

**Full-Strength—Goes Right to Work**  
Modern Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast keeps for weeks and weeks right on your pantry shelf. It's fast—it's ACTIVE. All you do is:

1. In a small amount (usually specified) of lukewarm water, dissolve

thoroughly 1 teaspoon sugar for each envelope of yeast.

2. Sprinkle with dry yeast. Let stand 10 minutes.
3. THEN stir well. (The water used with the yeast counts as part of the total liquid called for in your recipe.)

Next time you bake, insist on Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast. Keep several weeks' supply on hand. There's nothing like it for delicious soft-textured breads, rolls, dessert breads—such as all the family loves!

## CINNAMON BUNS

Makes 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen

- Measure into large bowl  
1 cup lukewarm water  
2 teaspoons granulated sugar  
and stir until sugar is dissolved.  
Sprinkle with contents of  
2 envelopes Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast  
Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.  
In the meantime, scald  
1 cup milk  
Remove from heat and stir in  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup granulated sugar  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoons salt  
6 tablespoons shortening  
Cool to lukewarm and add to yeast mixture;  
Stir in 2 well-beaten eggs  
Stir in 3 cups once-sifted bread flour  
and beat until smooth; work in  
3 cups more once-sifted bread flour  
Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening. Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught. Let rise until doubled in bulk. While dough is rising, combine  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cups brown sugar  
(lightly pressed down)  
3 teaspoons ground cinnamon  
1 cup washed and dried seedless raisins

Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls. Roll each piece into an oblong  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick and 16 inches long; loosen dough. Brush with melted butter or margarine. Sprinkle with raisin mixture. Beginning at a long edge, roll up each piece loosely, like a jelly roll. Cut into 1-inch slices. Place just touching each other, a cut-side up, in greased 7-inch round layer-cake pans (or other shallow pans). Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderate oven 350°, 20-25 minutes. Serve hot, or reheated.





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## Summertime Good Looks

Keeping up appearances while the temperature climbs

by LORETTA MILLER

THESE are busy days! One woman is doing her semi-annual housecleaning, while another is spending endless hours in her garden, and still others have children home from school which means extra meals and extra chores. To those of you who are almost too busy to fuss with yourself, you'll find some shortcuts to good looks helpful. Keeping up one's morale while swamped with endless jobs isn't half a problem if one keeps up her appearance. None of that feeling sorry for yourself because you are busy. Instead you'll really get pleasure from the day's activities if you look as fresh as the proverbial daisy at the end of a busy day.



Sally Gray, lovely English movie star, believes in periods of relaxation.

To keep the hands smooth and attractive the rule is more "what not to do" than "what to do." First, don't use unnecessarily strong soap and soap powder and too hot water for doing a job that can be done with milder soap and cooler water. Or, if you must use strong soap and scalding water, by all means put on a pair of rubber gloves. The repeated dipping of the hands into scalding water day after day will soon give them an abused look that no amount of care will overcome.

Two or three times a day, or whenever possible, smooth a little hand lotion over your hands. Having a small bottle of the lotion in the kitchen will make it handier to care for the hands.

To protect your hands before working in the garden or while doing a particularly dirty job, run your nails over a cake of wet soap. Let the soap accumulate under the nail tip, then when the job is finished, moisten the bristles of your hand brush and scrub away the soap and soil.

Before starting your round of household chores, wash your face and smooth over it a light film of your favorite lubricating cream. To be sure any flying dust will cling to the cream, but its application will prevent the minute particle from lodging in the pores. Then when the work is finished, use a complexion brush or coarse-textured washcloth for washing your face. Rinse off all soap with several dousings of cold water.

If exposure to sun and wind usually play havoc with your skin and make it coarse and leathery, by all means cover your face and throat with a coating of greasy cream before exposing it.

IF it's too hot, or you're too busy to care for your hair, and you admit you look a "fright," by all means take two hours off from your chores to give yourself a permanent wave. Have a tight curl with your short hair and wear a caplike covering of ringlets over your entire head, or curl only the ends and wear your hair in the newest fashion: straight over the crown with ringlet ends. With the right permanent you'll be able to give yourself a shampoo and set in a matter of minutes.

Be certain to read full directions before starting the permanent. Study your hair, then give the permanent suited to its type and texture. Choose your hairdo, then give yourself the permanent necessary for fashioning your coiffure simply and easily. An

hour or two for your permanent now will save many hours of fussing later.

It has long been known that improper shoes not only add discomfort to the feet, but they make the entire body miserable. Don't wear too high heels that tip the body forward and cause strain on the foot and leg muscles. A moderately low heel, and a shoe that fits the foot without any conscious effort being made to hold it on, makes even the busiest day a happier one. Shoes that are sloppily loose are just as harmful as shoes that are too tight.

IF and when callous spots form on the balls of the feet, smooth a piece of moleskin, adhesive tape or a similar material, over the offending spot until you can have it properly cared for. Such a spot generally means weakened metatarsal arches, but you'd best get an expert to diagnose your trouble. I mention calloused spots because while they are very painful, it can be tolerated and therefore are too often neglected. Cotton socks or stockings will absorb perspiration and should be worn when possible. Daily foot baths and the use of a foot powder dusted over the feet when they are hot will make them more comfortable.

Learn to relax. This should be everybody's motto. Whether you take a three-minute rest period or an hour's nap, it is being able to go completely limp that permits every part of the body to relax. If you've ever been so tired that you simply could not rest, you'll be glad to know that that need never happen again.

When one realizes that one-third of the average person's life is spent sleeping, it is important that one's sleep be restful... and peaceful. Before getting into bed, wash face and hands, and brush teeth and hair. This preparation will help slow you down. Then get into bed and lie flat on your back with your feet about 20 inches apart and your arms either at your sides or up over your head. Think of each part of your body as you make a conscious effort to unwind its tense nerves. Start with your toes, then heels, ankles, calves, knees, thighs, hips, abdomen and straight up to your fingertips until you feel completely at ease. Every nerve and muscle will respond and your body will sink deeper and deeper into your bed until you fall asleep. Relaxing often is the wise woman's way to a serenely lovely facial expression.



# They Started Something

*A memory and a tribute to a group of women known as U.F.W.A. Local No. 1*

by BARBARA V. CORMACK

THE two Alberta farm organizations, the U.F.A. and the A.F.U., were united last January. Through this unity, the farmers' cause has been strengthened. Some of us who have been associated with the elder group, the United Farmers of Alberta, through the U.F.W.A., may be pardoned if we indulge in a bit of reminiscence.

In Alix, we have always been proud of the fact that our United Farm Women of Alberta branch was Local No. 1. In fact, the original members of our local were largely instrumental in the formation of the provincial organization. At first the farm women's group was referred to as the Women's Auxiliary of the U.F.A. It came into being in 1914 with Miss Jean Reid of Alix as provincial president and the late Mrs. R. Barritt, also of Alix, as secretary.

Before this, however, there was already a well-attended farm women's group here known as the Countrywomen's Club, organized by Miss Reid and a friend of hers, Miss Mitchell from England. It was organized with a view to providing some outlet for education, study and welfare work for the farm women of this district. Meetings were held first in the Anglican parish hall, later in a room over the hardware store, and after that in the old Methodist church, now the Legion Hall. Then the first U.F.A. Hall was built and it became the meeting place.

What enthusiasm and drive those early members had! They planned and carried out projects, held flower shows, had reading groups, sponsored inter-school competitions, debates and set up libraries. It is interesting and salutary for us today to realize that many of our most prized and recent activities were successively undertaken over 30 years ago, under infinitely harder conditions by that valiant group of women. There were about 60 women members in that original association. They had no new shiny cars to carry them to meetings. At first they had no telephones to help keep up contacts with each other. They got to meetings by driving horses. This meant long, cold drives in winter; in spring they contended with bad roads and in summer there was heat and mosquitoes. But those enthusiasts got out to meetings. They came from about a ten-mile radius. They came with babies and small children. Many of our present members, as small children tagging along with their mothers, must have become infected with that enthusiasm in spite of the long drives.

Those projects of theirs, while similar to our work today, were actually much different. Today when we sponsor garden clubs, baby clinics, libraries, home demonstrations and the like, there are government agencies standing by only too glad to lend a hand and provide a worker to help us. Those early women had to be original in their planning, assist themselves and in some cases had to contend with opposition.

Mrs. Walter Parlby, who succeeded Miss Reid as provincial president, and

who came later to be known widely as Hon. Irene Parlby, first woman cabinet minister in the British Empire, started the first U.F.W.A. library. She did it by writing a letter to the London Spectator, lamenting the lack of suitable reading matter in the Canadian west and asking for donations. She has told me that they were amazed at the reception of this appeal. Books were received from England, South Africa and even from Japan.

The first year of U.F.W.A. Local No. 1 was marked by the beginning of World War I. The organization did Red Cross work on a big scale, and worked extensively for the Navy League. At the same time the members kept up their interest in educational matters and in questions of the day by talks and discussions. One of the special projects of those early years was the inter-school competition. The schools of Alix, Mirror and a number of rural points took part. A big marquee was erected in a field, competitive sports were run off. There was a display of work to be judged. All entrants were competing for a shield, still in existence today. This was a genuine school fair idea long before such things were generally organized.

I JOINED the U.F.W.A. in 1926. I remember that I received a charming and friendly letter from the secretary of that year. From it I gathered that the association must be a friendly, interesting and worthwhile group of women. During the years since I have had no occasion to change my mind on that point. In 1929 the first U.F.A. hall in Alix was burned, unfortunately, thus losing many of the old-time records. In 1934 our new hall was built as a result of much hard work on the part of both men and women members. This modern building has been the social centre of the community and the surrounding district. It has accommodated baby clinics. At first these were run by ourselves with the co-operation of the local doctor, later by the health units. During the last war, it was used as a Red Cross centre and by many other women's organizations for demonstrations and talks. Our big community library has been described previously in The Country Guide. We have recently added a flourishing children's section to it with a Saturday afternoon story hour.

We have done other things too. We started a Junior U.F.A. which was a very much worthwhile organization for young people, filling a real need up to the time the second world war started. Though it was eventually dropped, our present membership, and in particular the personnel of our executive, bear good witness to the work done by the Juniors. Our efforts in connection with the annual flower show and competition for children's gardens have been described in The Country Guide. We have undertaken tasks of local catering to gatherings of people, we have discussed bulletins and sent delegates to conventions.

In all these varied activities we have tried to live up to the standards

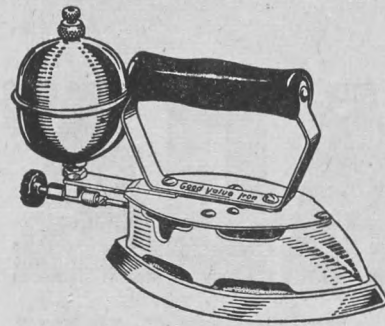


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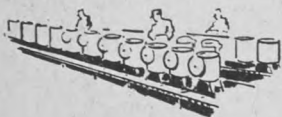
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set by that valiant group of rural women who started these things, back when the century was young. Some of that group are still with us, taking an active part in our projects and lending to us the wisdom of their experience.

The wheel has turned nearly the full circle. Our group is now supported by two generations. Mothers and daughters are members together. Our present president, Mrs. Ronald Purkis, is the daughter of Mrs. C. Wolferstan, one of the early members. But our name has been changed. From now on we are the F.W.U.A. (Farm Women's Union of Alberta). It is not likely that we will be listed as Local No. 1 any more. The mere juggling of letters, the dropping of a figure is not going to make much difference to us. While there are still warm hearted, friendly farm women anxious to get together to talk things over, be it a problem or a study or to extend a helping hand, we are likely to be found in our usual meeting place.

In our hearts and minds we say to U.F.W.A. Local No. 1 "Hail and Farewell."

## Letter To A Bride

Continued from page 59

You will also see displays of dishes in solid colors which are not expensive. These are bright and cheery, but chip easily as they are made of coarse clays. As the colored glaze is the only decoration this ware can be made at less cost.

The price of tableware is determined by many things—the quality of the clays used, the number of processes required to transform them into china, the number of firings and the temperatures reached, the type of decoration and the way it is applied, and the quality of the glaze.

Gold of any kind adds to the cost because it must be applied to each article after glazing, since gold cannot stand extreme heat. The quality of the gold and the thickness of the application are other items that increase the price.

Raised patterns or fancy knobs and handles which take special skill make dishes more expensive and so do import duties. Porcelain requires more skill all along the line and is usually decorated with more expensive designs.

In addition, price is influenced by the way the manufacturer grades his wares. Some potters destroy all pieces that show the slightest imperfections in shape, balance, pattern or glaze. Naturally these sets cost more.

Other manufacturers grade carefully, but sell the discards cheaply. That is why there are bargain lots of china to be had, but these are seldom real bargains because warped plates break easily and blemishes in the glaze lead to cracks.

Do not invest any of your precious money in a cream pitcher or teapot until you are sure the spout is good. Ask the clerk to put some water in so you can test it before buying. A spout should be shaped so that the liquid drains back into the pitcher or pot, instead of dripping down the outside. Check the lid of the teapot to make sure it will stay on while you pour.

I can see that you and I are going to have a grand time shopping for that china!

Aunt Sally.

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Start a "GIFT CHEST"  
for showers, weddings,  
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Design  
No. C-352.

### Chesterfield or Boudoir Pillow

Popcorn stitch is always popular and the fluted centre gives this cushion added charm. Make it of wool for your chesterfield, chair or sunroom furniture or of cotton string for bed, boudoir or window seat. Either way it is unusual and practical. Pattern is Design No. C-352. Price 20 cents.

### Beach or Accessory Bag

Design No. 827.



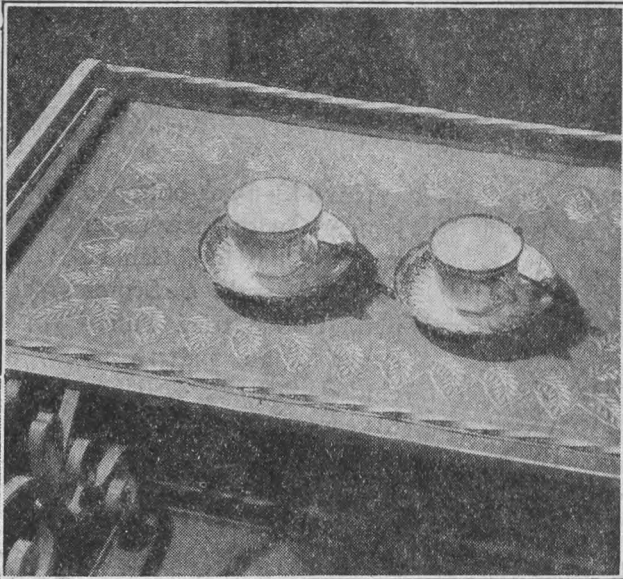
Easy to make; smart to carry; completely adequate for holding beach, motoring, picnic or needlework necessities. Line it with plastic and you can even tuck a damp bathing suit inside. We supply the bag, stamped on heavy quality linen suiting, white linene lining and instructions for making. (We do not supply the cord handle or dark strip for top.) The bag, cotton lining and instructions are Design No. 827, price \$1.35. Threads are 20 cents extra.

Address orders for Needlework or Bulletin to The Country Guide Needlework, Winnipeg.

### Coffee Table or Tray Mat

Embroidered in all white, delph blue, or dusty pink, easy to work, but effective leaf design tray mat will dress up your coffee table or tray. The fine, snowy white linen will display your fine china.

Design No. 852.



There are serviettes to match and you may order any number.

The mat measures approximately 18 by 28 inches, and serviettes are 12 inches square.

Pattern is Design No. 852. Mat price \$1.25. Serviettes 25 cents

each. Threads, all white or any shade you wish, 24 cents extra.

# This New Coffee Flavor

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He may stamp on the mat coming in! But see his ornery "early chore" mood change to an angel smile as he sips a hot, fragrant cup of this wonderful new Chase & Sanborn blend! Get a pound today:

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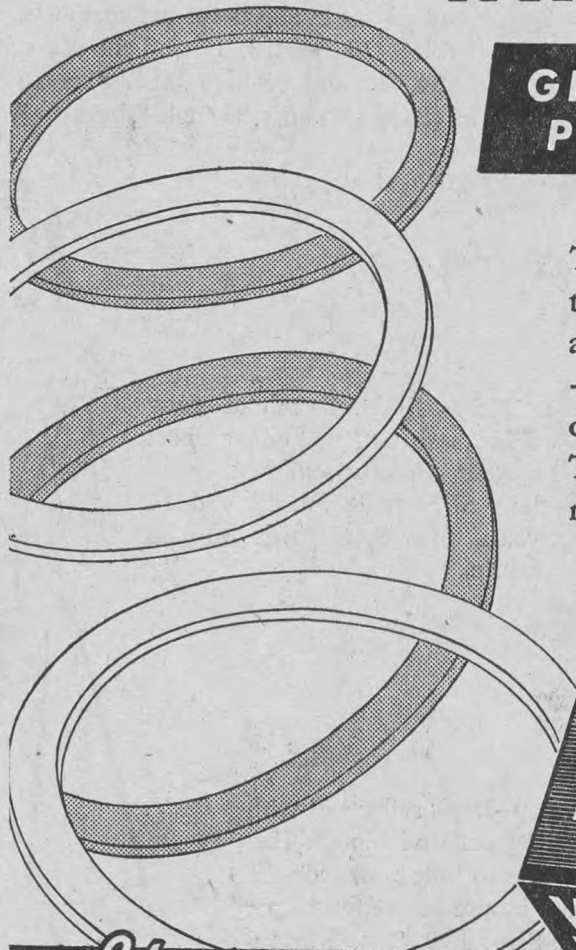
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# Forecasting Summer

## HOLLYWOOD PATTERNS



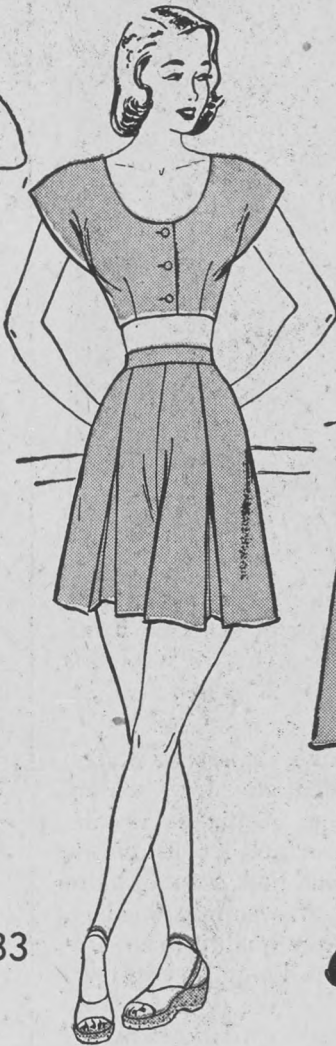
426

No. 426—Arresting neckline dress with contoured bodice to point up softly gathered skirt. Has short stop bolero cut-away to reveal whittled waistline. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 34, 36 and 38-inch bust. Size 16 (34), 5½ yards 35-inch fabric; bolero 1½ yards 35-inch fabric.



433

No. 433—Three-piece play suit, buttons up once to narrow waist and again to new neckline. Plenty of pleats in shorts for active sports. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 34, 36 and 38-inch bust. Size 16 (34), 4¾ yards 35-inch fabric.



437

No. 437—Dress to wear the calendar 'round. Has tiptilt pockets for new note and pays fine attention to tucking. Is partial to a figure with a line and outlasts fashion's whim. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust. Size 16 (34), 4¾ yards 35-inch fabric.



436

No. 436—Beautiful bodice dress with youthful Peter Pan collar or square neckline and softly gathered skirt. Try highly mercerized cotton for silk shimmer. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust. Size 16 (34), 4¾ yards 35-inch fabric.



919

No. 919—Boy's sailor suit with contrasting collared blouse. Has Eton pants to button on. Single-breasted blouse has patch breast pocket. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 2, 2¾ yards 35-inch fabric with ¾ yards contrasting.



441

No. 441—High school gang dress, sash tied in long or short models, sweetly scalloped neckline. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8, 3 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 442—Back-buttoned jumper with suspender strapped bib top. Can be accented with a Scotch plaid ribbon trim. Puffed sleeve blouse pattern included. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4, 1¾ yards 35-inch fabric. Blouse, 1¾ yards 35-inch fabric.



442

For descriptions and further detail regarding ordering patterns see page 73.



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For washing guide write...  
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## The Bushed Parson

Continued from page 12

He built a small fire to dry his wet socks. From where he sat, the tall Hackapo Mountains looked down on him now, grim and dour.

To hell with it, Cully decided. I'm going back to the shack.

THE northern British Columbia twilight had spread out its blue wash thinly by the time Cully sighted the shack and limped into the yard. He was dog-tired. Home—what a relief! A nice clean bunk to sleep in, a hot cup of tea. Making his way toward the door, Cully paused, and felt his scalp tighten on his head. The same panic he'd felt this morning froze into his brain.

He thought he had heard the grey gelding sneeze and stamp its hoofs down at the barn. It was a familiar sound. That fly-bitten, knock-kneed old wreck had a touch of heaves from eating dusty slough hay last winter. He couldn't be hearing it now. The stall was empty and the saddle was gone.

Cully's hair stood up straight. "I'm—I'm only remembering the sound," he said.

He had spoken out loud, partly to reassure himself, partly because he couldn't help it. Obviously there was only one thing to do.

He hobbled over to the barn, feverishly flung open the door and staggered inside.

A shadow that seemed to have substance filled the stall. Another shadow obliterated the peg. Cully swallowed, hesitated, moved up behind both shadows. Then, in a sudden reckless anger, he raised one hand and slapped it down hard on the gelding's, or the shadow's rump.

"Stand around, you danged old fool!" he said sharply, "and quiet down."

The gelding had jumped and snorted. The darned horse really was there, bone, skin, heaves, and hair.

As soon as Cully's heart had stopped banging against his ribs he began recalling the odd happenings of the morning.

"I looked in the stall and it looked empty. I stepped in where he should have been, and couldn't if he had o' been. I felt of the danged peg and it was round and smooth in my hand. The hole through the board in the manger, where I tied his halter shank, was just a hole. There was no end of rope dangling down from the knot—on account of there was no knot an' no halter shank to make a knot and no halter on the horse. And, by the Lord—no horse!" Cully doubled up his fist. "Bushed parson, hell!" he said. "I'm getting bushed myself!"

Cully went to the shack. Putting down his pack and gun, he struck a match and turned toward the oil lamp on the table, lighted the wick and replaced the chimney. Then he started the fire. In a few moments more the tea kettle was filled and on the stove.

Well, it was sure good to get home again. He was letting the tea brew, his chair drawn up to the table, when he heard a loud creaking from his bunk. He swung in the chair without getting up. Then he leaped to his feet. His eyes widened, and his lower jaw dropped at the sight that confronted him. The person who was rising from Cully's bunk, fully dressed, was



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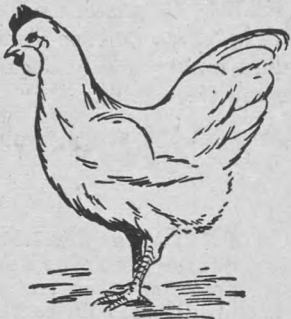
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Parasites, while only rarely fatal to birds, can seriously reduce poultry profits. External parasites, mites and lice, cause restlessness which results in slowing up of digestion and decrease in growth and productivity. Internal parasites reduce vigour and render birds highly liable to disease. While ridding a flock of infestation is often a long and troublesome process, prevention of parasites is quite simple, and depends very largely on proper sanitation. Gillett's Lye is recommended by many leading poultry authorities as the most effective and least expensive cleanser for poultry houses and equipment. Besides being a powerful cleanser that greatly eases the removal of dirt, droppings etc., Gillett's kills parasites and eliminates the causes of many poultry diseases. For general cleaning, dissolve 3 teaspoonsful of Gillett's to a gallon of water and apply with a stiff brush. In the event that the flock is suffering from worm infestation, Gillett's is officially recommended for cleaning brooder and laying houses. Scrub thoroughly with a solution of 6 teaspoonsful of Gillett's to a gallon of water. This disinfects the equipment and destroys worm eggs. For the protection of flock health, always keep a good supply of Gillett's on the farm — and use it regularly. Gillett's Lye is now available in new, money-saving 5 lb. tins.

#### MITE DISINFECTANT

The following low-cost mite disinfectant is easily prepared, and is recommended by the Dominion Department of Agriculture: Dissolve 1½

lbs. of Lye in as small a quantity of water as possible. Do this 2-3 hours before use, as lye should be cold when used. Put 3 qts. of raw linseed oil into 5-gallon stone crock, and pour in the lye solution very slowly . . . keep stirring until a smooth, liquid soap is produced. Then gradually add 2 gallons of crude carbolic acid or commercial creosol. Stir until resulting fluid is clear, dark brown.

Use 2-3 tablespoons of the mixture to a gallon of water as a spray.

#### DANGEROUS DISEASES

Coccidiosis, Laryngotracheitis, and Infectious Bronchitis are highly dangerous chicken diseases which are a continual menace to flock health and the poultryman's profits. Gillett's Lye is recommended for the control and prevention of all three diseases. Where the flock is known to be infected, use 6 teaspoonsful of Gillett's to a gallon of water as a cleanser and disinfectant for all contaminated equipment. This solution kills coccidiosis parasites, and readily destroys the viruses of Laryngotracheitis and infectious Bronchitis. However, the best method of combatting these and other diseases is by prevention — not cure. Here, too, Gillett's Lye is invaluable to the poultry farmer. 3 teaspoonsful of Gillett's to a gallon of water, used as a general cleanser and used often, is your best insurance against disease.



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Tells many ways in which Gillett's Lye can help you with your work and save you money around the farm and in the home. Includes recipe for making soap at less than 1c a bar! Write today for Gillett's Lye booklet, Standard Brands Limited, Room 801, Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal, P.Q.

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AVAILABLE IN  
REGULAR SIZE  
AND NEW  
MONEY-SAVING  
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unquestionably the bushed parson. He was taller than Cully by several inches, and Cully was over six feet. He stood straight as a plumb line, long, dark hair falling to his shoulders. It was hair that had been kept combed, Cully could see; it was distinguished-looking hair. So were the mustache and pointed beard and the nose, well shaped and thin.

"I expect I'm intruding here," the bushed parson said.

CULLY continued to stare at him. So this was McCliver—John Archibald McCliver of Montreal.

"I'd better apologize, I guess," the man continued, almost shyly. "I've been trespassing. I borrowed your horse. But there didn't seem to be anyone here."

"C-come on over and have some tea," Cully gulped. "S long as you dropped in we'd better make the best of it." Then he frowned. "Why did you take my horse?"

"I wanted to ride it," McCliver said, stepping forward with dignity and seating himself opposite Cully. "I had an errand to do." A thin smile parted his lips. "I like a good horse, though I prefer a livelier one."

"You're not kidding," Cully grinned. "That gelding's been dead on his feet for years." He paused. "Like a little snack with your tea, parson?"

"If you please," McCliver nodded and stroked his beard.

"I don't eat so well myself," Cully apologized. "The boss is supposed to keep me in grub, but I've been three months just managing well as I could."

"Annoying," McCliver said.

"It's a dog-dinged, dirty outrage," Cully growled, warming to his favorite topic. "The agreement was he should come every couple weeks with supplies and my wages and some good papers to read." He stopped talking. McCliver bent his head and seemed to be examining his plate.

"It's clean!" Cully snapped.

McCliver kept his head bowed and said grace. Cully put down his cup, the tea untasted, and fiddled with his thumbs. He kind of liked McCliver. In one respect, at least, Macky hadn't lied to him. The bushed parson was certainly meek and probably harmless. More carefully now, Cully began sizing him up, thinking about the reward. You might say, sitting across the table from you was a cool two thousand bucks, half of which was yours when Macky delivered him over to the Mounted Police and collected the money.

McCliver straightened and began to eat, handling himself genteel and polite.

Suddenly he laid his knife and fork down and beamed toward Cully.

"This is very good. Thank you."

"Take all you want," Cully invited. "I've got more. You look sort of hungry."

McCliver nodded. "I am hungry," he said.

Cully rose and put wood on the fire. Two thousand bucks. Half of it his. What he couldn't do with that money! Maybe start up small on a government pre-emption, a few head of cows and some growing ground. He could make a living for himself somehow. That would be better than working for a stingy cuss like Macky.

He resumed his seat at the table and, for the first time, he had a good look into McCliver's eyes. He was startled. Their expression jerked Cully up in his chair. It's like he'd been slated for heaven, he thought, and got booted to hell. That, he reflected, was what makes men mad—trouble in heaps, and disappointment, and friends knifing them.

McCliver said suddenly, "I didn't know anyone lived here until I heard your horse in the barn. The saddle was there. I was tired. I know I shouldn't have taken your horse, but—"

"Forget it!" Cully said.

McCliver looked down at his plate. "I had a letter to send in the post," he explained. "There are Indians at Five-Mile Creek and it occurred to me I could persuade one of them to take it to the settlement. That's why I borrowed your horse."

"Uh-huh," Cully said.

He kept looking at McCliver. McCliver was bushed, poor guy.

He asked impulsively, "Don't you get damn lonely, staying up here?"

McCliver's gaze flicked toward him and dropped.

"There are times," he answered. "Yes, there are times."

Cully growled, "You're danged right there are times. Now you take me, for example, I always liked company. This job—"

"One gets used to it," McCliver said.

Cully bit his lip. "If you don't go completely—I mean, if it doesn't wear you down first."

"That's true."

CULLY stared sharply at McCliver. Then he cleared his throat. "You'll be comfortable here. I got an extra blanket."

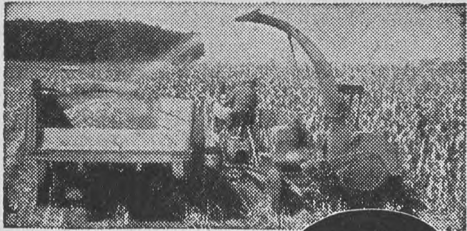
McCliver shook his head and stood up. "You are very kind. But I must go now."

Cully jerked to his own feet. Two thousand dollars walking out of the door! Not if he could help it.



"I made these curtains out of my wedding dress."





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"No!" he said. "No!"

McCliver forced a smile. "Some other time I'll be glad to. Not tonight."

Cully held grimly to the back of his chair. McCliver had stepped away from the table and stood, tall and straight, that expression in his eyes.

Cully said, "Wait till it's lighter anyway. You aren't in that much of a hurry."

"I must go now."

The bushy parson started for the door.

"Wait!" Cully said. "Listen, I don't feel right about this. I don't want you to go yet. Why, we've just started to get acquainted like."

"Some other time," McCliver said. He paused, turned toward Cully, and offered his hand.

"If you enjoy reading, I'll fetch you a book."

THE sweat stood out on Cully's face. The slight pressure of the parson's fingers, the friendly gesture, the considerate way he spoke left Cully uncertain and confused. McCliver wasn't the sort of guy one felt like grabbing and hurling to the floor. His kind was hard to get tough with, not because he was so tall and strong, but because he was so trustful.

"A book!" Cully said. "That's fine. I'll be glad to get it. When can you come?"

"Fairly soon, I think."

"I've got a checkerboard," Cully said. "We could split an evening between that and just wagging our jaws."

The parson's face grew brighter. "Look!" he said. "Do you play chess?"

"I'm not what you'd call an expert," Cully confessed. "But I can sit in."

"Good! I'll bring my chessmen."

"Don't forget," Cully said. His voice sounded husky. "I've been sore put to pass my evenings, parson. Lately I've been playing one-man checkers."

"Interesting," the parson commented. "I must try that myself."

"You've got to be both sides fair and equal," Cully warned him. "Otherwise it won't work."

"I can see that."

"No matter how bad personally you want to win, you mustn't take advantage. Last week I beat hell out of me twice."

The parson laughed.

"What do you call your opponent?" he asked.

Cully flushed. "Mabel," he said. "Not because I'm so fond of the ladies, you understand, but I might be tempted to cheat a man."

They shook hands again. "You've been very kind to me," the bushy parson said. "I will never forget it."

Suddenly he was gone. He went so fast Cully stood in the breeze of the door, flabbergasted, wondering.

Slowly Cully closed the door. I could have held that man and cashed in, he reflected. The trouble is, he's such an upstanding, likable feller.

Grumbling, at odds with himself, Cully blew out the light and turned in. He couldn't sleep. How could a man sleep when he was torn two ways, for and against the bushy parson? Macky had said McCliver would be better off in a home, but would he? When you heard him talk, saw the wandering outdoors spirit in him, and thought of him cramped up some-

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where in a two-by-four room, whether he was crazy or not, it just didn't seem fair.

Cully rose and sat on the edge of the bunk. Maybe the brother figured by getting the parson under his thumb, he could be made administrator or trustee of McCliver's estate and that way help himself. Or maybe, Cully considered, clamping his jaws, that Macky and the half brother had thrown everything to the winds in their eagerness and greed over McCliver's money. Murder—you could see it coming—and how it could be fixed, both of them claiming the bushed parson had attacked them in a mad rage and how it was his life or theirs. And you could see how the Mountie, knowing from experience how bushed folks behaved, wouldn't be suspicious of them.

Cully rose and dressed. Lighting a lantern, he went to the barn and saddled up.

Then he spoke to the gelding. "We'll be down at the ranch before noon," he said, "to collect our wages, then tell that lying, bushwhacking old scoundrel we've quit."

CULLY rode home again before nightfall, an angry gleam in his eye, two skinned knuckles on one hand, and three hundred dollars tucked away in his hip pocket and neatly secured with a horse-blanket

where in a two-by-four room, whether he was crazy or not, it just didn't seem fair.

FOUR days he lived in the sight of the Hackapos. Four days he waited for the bushed parson. Without regular work, a man couldn't sleep. Without sleep, waiting all the time, expecting to hear a friendly step on the stoop, your nerves got jumpy. Then your eyes twitched. A man could stand just so much and no more.

One night, Cully ate his supper cold.

He had a peculiar feeling that this would be the night.

"He ought to be along tonight," he said.

Now he could hear the bushed parson walking up to the door. Twice he heard him. But the yard was empty, no sign, no sound, only the sight of the Hackapos with their dripping jaws, the slow seeping away of the light and a tucked-in terrible brooding.

"I'll have to play a game with Mabel," Cully said, and fetched out his checkerboard.

They each made three moves. Cully owning the red disks and Mabel the black. He didn't want the black. The red was more cheerful if you could keep out of your mind what it sometimes meant and thought of roses instead.

On the fourth move, which was Mabel's, you saw that you had missed a jump. Now she could jump you. She did, twice, and got to the king row.

pin. The grey gelding, which Macky had thrown in by way of interest but not without compulsion, pricked up its ears and nickered when it saw the sod-roofed shack and swaybacked barn. Farther on, over the ranging hills, where the blue of evening cuddled close to the ground, the Hackapos towered. Flicking weary eyes at them, Cully shook his head and hurried to put up his horse.

He thought, I can stand it a few more days alone before I go looking for a job. The job can wait till I warn the bushed parson.

Hunting strays, waiting day after day for a boss who never came—well, that was all over now. The shack was his as long as he cared to stay. One could live here, free as air, untroubled, if only he could be calm. One had to understand that silence wasn't sound, even though it seemed to whisper and hum and try, at certain scary moments, to speak to you out loud.

Cully strode into the shack and cooked up a meal. He ate it and went to bed.

Now she had one king and you didn't have any. But you would fix her after her next move, you guiding her hand.

Cully turned the board around and sat facing the black. There was Mabel's empty chair. The bushed parson walked in quietly and sat down on it.

I'm not fooled, Cully thought, but I must be calm. I'll have to reason this out. I've got to hold myself.

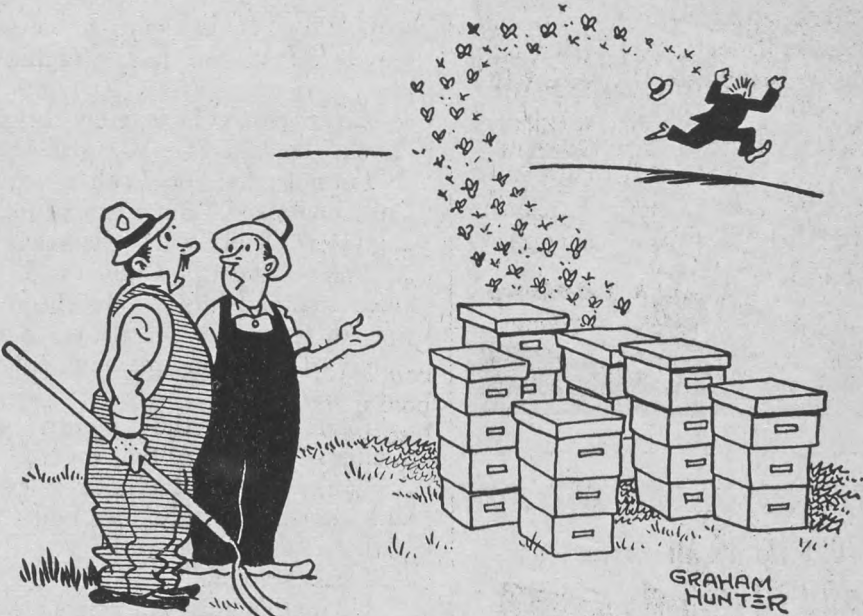
His voice was unsteady. "Is that you, parson?"

"Yes," the parson answered.

But how far could you trust a voice? Cully's arm stole across the table. His hand was stopped by another and it slipped into his. Slowly Cully stood up.

"It's you parson!" he said, a little wildly. "As sure as shooting, you're standing right over there looking at me!"

"Steady!" the bushed parson said. "You're all right, old man. I walked straight in. I suppose I should have knocked."



"City feller. Has some sort of a plan for organizing th' workers."





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Cully's knees stopped clanking together. "You don't need to knock on my door," he said. "Not you! I've been waiting to tell you something. My real job up here was hunting you, parson. A reward of two thousand dollars was offered by your half brother in Montreal, and I was to catch you and split half with Macky. But last time, after I talked with you, somehow it didn't seem like you ought to be put away in an asylum. I was afraid Macky and your brother weren't acting on the square.

"I follow my hunches—so I went right down, had it out with Macky, and quit."

The bushed parson smiled. "That was very decent of you," he said. "I'm glad you told me. I know there was talk about having me confined. That couldn't be done. My mind is clear and strong. I've proved that, here, in the bush alone."

Cully shivered. "You wouldn't want any better proof."

The parson continued, "My half brother and your Mr. Macky knew that. Their plan to have me captured was more sinister. However, there will be no more hunting. I have directed my attorney to notify my brother of a change in the will. He will inherit nothing."

"Swell!" Cully said. "Wonderful! Now we can spend the evening together and not worry about a thing."

A warming light stole into McCliver's eyes. He placed a hand on Cully's shoulder. "I brought the chessmen and several good books," he said. "I'll help you finish this game of checkers."

"That's fine."

"Look here," McCliver said suddenly. "Why not come over and live with me?"

"With you?" Cully gasped.

McCliver nodded. "Why not? We could fish, hunt, play chess, and read books. Enjoy ourselves. Nor will you lose your promised thousand dollars, my friend. In fact, if your desire is to be wealthy, I could make you so, although I'd rather not. Back in the Hackapos I've found a gold deposit. I am content to go there only for the employment it gives me, when I feel the urge for man's primitive occupation—work."

"I'll be jiggered," Cully said. "Gold mine. A job. I tell you, parson, it would suit me right down to the ground." He paused, studying McCliver's face. "Are you happy up here? Don't you ever want to go back?"

"Happiness is exuberant joy," the parson answered. "In that sense, I am not happy and never shall be. Back there, I would be unhappy and not even content—as I am here."

"I think I get you," Cully said. "You're free and unhindered and at peace in your mind."

"Exactly," the parson said.

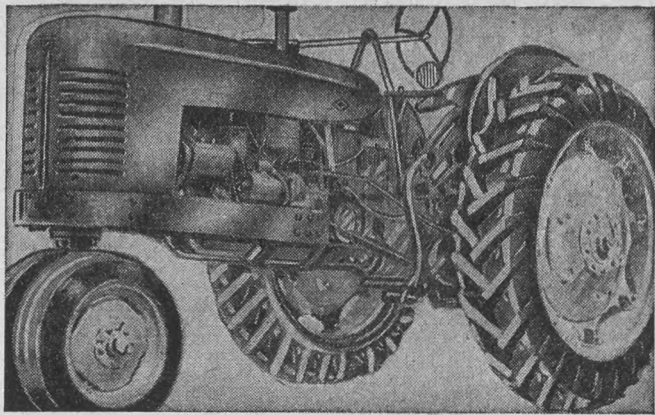
"It's good you can take it," Cully mused. "I near got bushed myself."

"Don't let that worry you." The parson's voice was reassuring and kind. "A man stronger-minded than we are, could easily succumb unless he had some strong, fixed purpose ruling his life."

Cully grinned. The parson smiled. I need him and he needs me, Cully thought. I don't know who needs the other most—me or the bushed parson.

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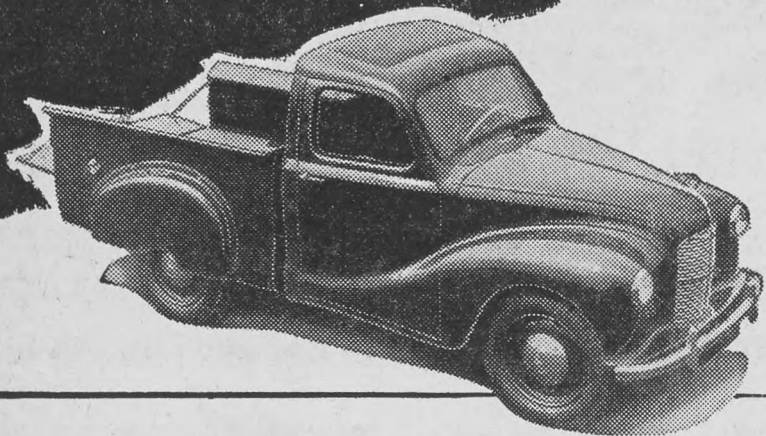
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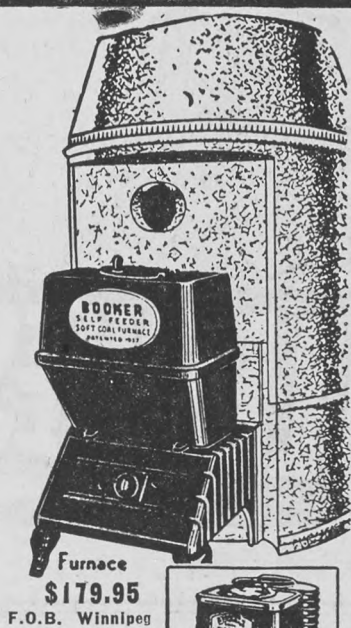
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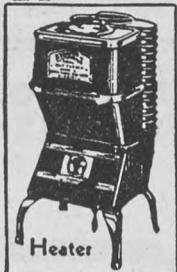
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# The Country



JUNE is the month when you tuck your books under your arm and say goodbye to school for two long months thinking about all the plans you have made for your holidays. If you live on a grain farm your family may arrange to go to a nearby lake for a week's holiday or take a motor trip before the busy harvest season begins but on most farms a day's outing is all the time that can be spared until the fall.

Perhaps some day you may go to visit a boy or girl in Newfoundland, our new Canadian province. A boy or girl in this province would be proud to show you his boat, which he calls a dory and which he is now allowed to take out in the bay all by himself. For just as your father will not permit you to drive the car until you know the rules of the road and how to handle a car so a Newfoundland boy must learn how to manage his boat on calm and windy days, how to read the weather signs and know when to make for port before a storm breaks. You might go with your Newfoundland friend out on the fishing schooners, for young boys help out in this work as you help your father on the farm. What an interesting visit you could have in Newfoundland and think of the many things you would have to show your friend when he came to visit you.

Canada celebrates her eighty-second birthday on July first and this year will be a very special birthday for a new member will sit at Canada's birthday table—your Newfoundland friend.

*Ann Sankey*

## Lucky Goose

by MARY E. GRANNAN

THE hen heard the exciting news first, and she told the duck, and the duck told the barn cat, and they all went together to tell Lucy Goose the news.

"Oh," said Lucy, "you can't mean it! Did you really say that you heard Farmer Green say he was going to send me to the Fair, or did I just think I heard you saying that?"

"No," laughed Mrs. Hen, "you didn't think you heard it. You did hear it. I was right there when he said to his wife, 'My dear, I'm going to send Lucy Goose to the Fair. I know she'll win a first prize'. And you will win first prize, too, Lucy," went on Mrs. Hen. "We're all sure you will, and when you come home with the prize ribbon on you, we'll be very proud."

Lucy Goose thanked all her good friends and when she was caged and put into the farmer's truck to go to the Fair, she flapped her wings happily as she said goodbye to all in the barnyard.

Lucy waited for two days in her coop at the Fair, before she heard the good news. She had won! The judges had chosen her above all the other geese in the show. She was very happy that night when the lights were dimmed in the big shed where she was housed.

Just before she went to sleep, she heard her name called. Someone said very softly, "Lucy! Queen Lucy, can you hear me, my dear?"

"Yes," said Lucy, "I can hear you, but I cannot see you. Who is speaking to me?"

"I am King Golden Goose, and I want you for my queen. Will you come away with me, my lovely one?" said the voice again. "Would you not like to be a queen?"

"Yes," said Lucy, "but I am cooped up here. I cannot go away with you, King Golden Goose."

"I know that, my dear, but when they take you home, when you are free again to walk in the barnyard, you can come to me. I shall be waiting for you by the old line fence at the edge of the forest, tomorrow night at sun-down."

"I could not meet you tomorrow night, King Golden Goose, because my friend Dolly Duck has a very bad cold, and I want to help her to get well again. I sent word to her only this morning, that I would make her cold better."

"My beautiful Lucy," the voice in the darkness went on, "do not be foolish. You will get a cold yourself if you go near that croupy duck, and I do not want my queen to be hoarse of voice. I want her to come to me with her own lovely bird-like voice. Have nothing more to do with those barnyard folks, Lucy. You are a prize goose, do not forget that. Just forget you ever knew those common folks in the barnyard. Will you do that for me, eh?"

And the silly Lucy Goose promised she would do that for him . . . for this "King Golden Goose," whom she had never seen, and who was really a hungry fox. When the truck carried Lucy back to the farm, her friends were all waiting to congratulate her. But she stepped from her cage, tossed her head in the air, and did not even say "hello" to any of them.

"I just can't believe it," said Mrs. Hen. "She sent word only yesterday morning that she knew how to cure Dolly's cold."

"I'm going to find out what this is all about," said the cat, and he followed Lucy Goose to the goose house.

"Go away, Mr. Cat," she said. "I don't want to talk with you. I'm a prize goose now, and I'm going to be a queen."

The cat laughed, "And how do you become a queen, Miss Lucy, may I ask that?"

"Yes, 'King Golden Goose' came to my coop last night at the Fair. He



# Boy and Girl

wants to make me his queen. I am going to meet him by the line fence tonight, if you must know."

"Did you see this 'King Golden Goose', Lucy?" asked the cat.

"No, the lights were out when he came, but he has a beautiful voice. And he told me that I had one too, and advised me not to go near Dolly Duck and her croup," said Lucy.

"You certainly are the biggest goose I have ever known, Lucy," said the cat. "That sounds more like the work of the red fox from the woodland than anything else. There is no such person as King Golden Goose."

But Lucy would not listen to the cat. She told him that she was going to the line fence to be a queen and that nothing Mr. Cat could say would stop her. He went back to the others in the barnyard and told them all Lucy had said.

"Of course it was the fox," said Mrs. Hen. "We'll have to save Lucy. Tonight we'll follow her, and we'll take the sheep dog with us. He'll put a scare into that fox."

When Lucy reached the line fence, she called, "King Golden Goose, are you there?"

"Yes, my queen," said the fox, and he stepped out into the open with a hungry leer on his face.

"Help! Help!" screamed Lucy. "A fox, a fox! Help!"

The dog answered with a loud bark. The fox gave a frightened yelp and disappeared into the woods. Lucy Goose hung her head in shame. "I'm sorry I was such a goose," she said. "Why did I think because I took a first prize that I could get along without my friends? Will you forgive me?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Hen. "We'll forgive you, and now let's hurry over to Dolly Duck's house. Her cold is worse."

Lucy cured Dolly in no time, and she is happy now, except when she thinks of the blue ribbon she won at the Fair.

**Balloon Frolics**

**B**ALLOONS can liven up any party, indoors or out, at the picnic or down at the swimming pool, on celebration days as well as at New Year's parties.

For decorative purposes, balloon heads are the biggest hit. These are made from an ordinary sized round balloon by painting the front with enamel paint. (Figure 1). Use contrasting colors such as white on blue, or red on yellow, and black on green. Paint on the names of your friends. Double-faced balloons are fun too.

For a cat's head balloon prepare the face by painting on a cat's head. Then get two fingers from an old rubber glove and cement these in the proper place with rubber cement such as is used for repairing the inner tubes of car tires.

Incidentally, if you wish to tie a simple air-tight knot in a balloon, just make a loop of the neck by stretching it over your finger, push the end through the loop, and pull tight. No string is required.

A good party game with a balloon is to have the group form a circle and

join hands. A girl and a boy are blindfolded in the centre of the ring. To the girl's ankle is tied the balloon with a string about two feet long. The boy is allowed three minutes to find out where the balloon girl is, and to break the balloon by stamping on it. The girls in the circle warn the balloon girl to keep moving when she is in danger by calling "Ah." The boys in the circle help their representative catch the girl by groaning "Oh" when he is near enough to stamp on the balloon. You will see all sorts of funny antics as the boy tries to stamp on a balloon that usually isn't there on account of the skipping around of the balloon girl. If you like competition, change over for the second round and have a girl chase a balloon boy.

But maybe you would like some decorative balloons for your party. On the table you can place a comical snake made by cementing together a round and a long balloon. To do the cementing, hold the uncorked rubber cement bottle against the rubber, and then press the second balloon against the cemented portion and hold to-



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## Price Commission Report

The long expected report of the Royal Commission on prices has made its appearance, now that parliament is prorogued and it is too late to do anything about some of the excellent recommendations contained in it. The opening pages of the report appear to be a satisfactory whitewash of the government which, at the time of the Commission's appointment, was being harassed by the left for stiffer controls, and by the right for no controls at all. The Commission attributes the rise of prices since the war to external pressures, to the investment boom, to "too much money chasing after too few goods;" in fact, it declares, there was no villain to the piece, only hard working citizens of honest intent.

There were four things the government could have done to check the post-war price rise, declares the report. It could have taxed more heavily to curtail private spending. It could have discouraged borrowing and the raising of capital for expansion. It could have encouraged saving and the deferment of private and public spending. Lastly, it could have imposed rigid controls. While everyone might have agreed on the efficacy of the prescribed remedies, few would have been willing to swallow them. Public opinion would not have supported the degree of regimentation necessary to restrain upward price movements. What can a doctor, in this case the government, do when the patient wants another fling before taking the cure? So runs the Commission argument, and we are bound to agree that it has considerable force.

Nevertheless, like the reports of previous commissions which have traversed the same ground, this report will prove to be a mine of information which will long be worked over by students of political economy. After bowing three times, deferentially to the government which appointed it, and three times to the business men of Canada who, it assures us, conducted their affairs, on the whole, with due regard for the consumer, the Commission proceeds to pay its respects to some trade restrictions which are due for an airing.

The Commission is properly impressed by the degree to which individual manufacturers fix the resale price of their products and so narrow the area in which competition among wholesalers and retailers is operative. It seems to be fully aware that private enterprise, under fire from so many angles, can only endure if its regulatory force, competition, is allowed to function. It seems to realize that Canadian business is moving in the direction aimed at by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, dissolved in 1927 after official investigation declared it to be not in the public interest. The Prices Commission recommends that the Combines Investigation Commission give careful study to this problem of price fixing, with a view to devising corrective measures. It should have gone further. It should have called for a strengthening of the Act, crippled by the Senate in 1937. It should have recommended an increased budget and staff for that Commission, with strong moral support to carry out its difficult assignments.

The Prices Commission is a little shocked at the extent to which the basing point system is in effect, with handsome profit to some of those who use it. For instance, take the case of copper, although that commodity did not come under the purview of the Commission. It is alleged that the price of this commodity to Canadian users is the price in London, England, plus freight to the point where it goes into consumption, even though it may never have moved out of Canada. The Commission likewise scores the widespread system of fixed percentage mark-ups. Some clothing retailers, for

instance, increased their mark-up on certain lines from 25 per cent, which was usual before the war, to thirty-three and one-third per cent in a time of rising prices.

Throughout its sittings the Commission experienced difficulty in arriving at fair costs. Examination of financial statements and balance sheets of concerns giving evidence provides only a blurred picture because of lack of uniformity in presenting essential information. The French philosopher who declared that words were given us to hide our thoughts was the intellectual fore-runner of the modern bookkeeper who can use figures to screen the true operations of his company. The Commission makes recommendations for amendments to the Companies Act which will oblige accountants to present proper disclosures as regards inventories, reserves, and the operations of unconsolidated subsidiaries.

The Commission has some pertinent things to say about the tariff. It cites the case of at least one industry which has cut production back severely since the close of the war, with the inevitable effect on prices. While this industry pleads labor troubles as the cause of production decline, the Commission suggests that it may be operating with some degree of monopolistic advantage because of the high tariff protection it enjoys. A useful occupation for western members in the next parliament would be to pursue this subject beyond the point to which it is carried in the Royal Commission report.

## Devaluing Soft Currencies

One group of people in Canada, and it is not confined to politicians, would regain our trade with Great Britain by showing the Mother Country the way out of her dollar difficulties. They would persuade the Chancellor of the Exchequer to devalue the pound sterling. Such a course, they assure us, would lower the cost of British goods in terms of Canadian money, and would set in motion a flood of exports to Canada which would earn for Great Britain the needed dollars wherewith to resume her former purchases of Canadian exports.

This recommendation coming from Canada will be no ray of sunlight to Sir Stafford Cripps. He has been under strong pressure to devalue from high ranking American authorities for some time. The European press has been alive with arguments pro and con for months. Speaking in Rome early in May, Sir Stafford gave the most emphatic assurance that the government to which he belongs will entertain no such idea. He is supported by the influential Economist which argues that there would be grave disadvantages in devaluation at the present time. "In fact," it declares, "there is no present case at all for devaluation." A brief examination will show that the optimistic Canadians with their simple panacea are looking at only one aspect of the problem.

It is generally understood that the chancelleries of Europe, all of them save Switzerland plagued by dollar shortages, are looking to London for leadership in respect to devaluation. If the United Kingdom were to apply to the International Monetary Fund for permission to reduce the gold parity of the pound sterling, most of the countries outside the dollar bloc would follow suit within 24 hours. At the end of this flurry of currency adjustment, Britain's position in relation to non-dollar trading areas, where most of her business lies, would remain unchanged.

On the other hand the United Kingdom has a heavy adverse trade balance with the dollar area. Devaluation would raise the price of North American products in Britain to the same degree that it would reduce the price of British goods in North America. The British car which looks expensive to Canadians at \$2,000, would be reduced to approximately \$1,800 as the result of a 10 per cent currency manipulation. But then, the sack of wheat for which the Britisher pays approximately twenty shillings now would cost him twenty-two shillings. And as the Britisher needs more wheat, and other North American goods than he can pay for with cars and other available goods, the Britisher's reluctance to devalue begins to make sense.

With British food coming in large proportions from North America, devaluation would have a

sharp effect on the nation's board bill. It would lead to an immediate demand for higher food subsidies or increased wages to meet the rising cost of living. Britain has probably gone as far as she can in respect to food subsidies. Having no natural resources for export, apart from coal, of which little is being sold abroad, the country must live partly by the export of her skills and labor expended on imported raw materials. Devaluation would raise the cost of the labor content of her exports as well as the cost of the imported raw materials going into them. Her last position under devaluation might be worse than the first.

The Guide suspects that the devaluation argument, so strongly advocated in some quarters, will not deflect that grim economist, Sir Stafford Cripps, from the course to which he has vowed his inflexible adherence.

## The Wheat Board Report

Ever since the British wheat agreement became operative, farmers have been regaled with figures to show the losses sustained by them. That these statements have not raised a public outcry is perhaps due to the ready identification of the source of the information and the farmer's disinclination to make common cause with it. Nevertheless it is quite apparent that the wheat grower's income has been tremendously lessened as may be seen by report of the Wheat Board itself, whose review of the 1947-48 crop season became available last month.

Page eight of the report records that up to July 31, 1948, 339,573,474 bushels of wheat were sold to the United Kingdom under the wheat agreement at \$1.55 per bushel. During the same time 94,732,851 bushels were sold to other countries at the Class II price which averaged \$2.51 per bushel. Propagandists who have their own ends to serve assume that under open market conditions the Class II average could have been obtained for all the wheat sold and therefore the farmers' loss on the British account is approximately \$326 million. Whatever the facts may be on which this assumption rests, it is true that the magnanimity with which Canada has treated the British consumer is being borne, not evenly by the taxpayers of this country, but by its wheat farmers, the overwhelming majority of which live in the three prairie provinces, and the bill to date has been high.

The same report shows that from the 1945-49 pool 94,732,479 bushels of wheat were sold for domestic consumption at \$1.25 and 153,144,745 bushels at \$1.55 per bushel. In order to get a fair comparison let us use the same assumption that this could all have been sold for the Class II price. It is then a matter of simple arithmetic to calculate that the wheat farmers have sold to the consumers of this country 247 million bushels for \$255 million less than its value.

A case can be made out for generous treatment of 50 million Britons through the hardest years of post-war recovery, particularly when some expectation was held out that some price adjustment would be forthcoming in the final year of the agreement. But surely no justification can be put forward for a policy whereby for every three dollars donated to Britain, the wheat farmer should be compelled to donate another two dollars to a much smaller number of Canadian consumers riding the high tide of economic prosperity. The British agreement may be defended on the ground that it provided an assured market for 600 million bushels over four years of unsettled trade, and to that extent contributed to stable marketing. But we do not have to bonus the domestic consumer to make sure of his patronage. The plain truth is that the Canadian wheat farmer was mulcted in order to keep down the cost of living.

The report of the government's own agency, the Wheat Board, confirms the position of those farm organizations which have insisted that if marketing is to continue under Boards, they must be producer Boards entirely divorced from government policy or dictation. There are more consumer votes than farm votes and governments are fully conscious of their mass political power.